DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 214 508 IR 010 067

AUTHOR Vita, Susan H.; And Others
TITLE International Federation of Library Associations Annual Conference Papers. Bibliographic Control Division: Bibliography and Cataloguing Sections (47th, Leipzig, East Germany, August 17-22, 1981).
INSTITUTION International Federation of Library Associations, The Hague (Netherlands).
PUB DATE Aug 81
NOTE 115p.; For other conference papers, see ED 213 431-438 and IR 010 068-075.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Books; *Cataloging; Classification; Comparative Analysis; *Cooperative Planning; Foreign Countries; Guidelines; *International Programs; Library Cooperation; *Library Materials; National Libraries; Publications; *Standards
IDENTIFIERS Anglo American Cataloging Rules; China; East Germany; France; *International Standard Bibliographic Description; Machine Readable Cataloging; National Bibliographies; USSR; West Germany

ABSTRACT

This set of papers delivered to the Bibliographic Control Division of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) during its 47th annual conference (1981) includes: "Cataloging in Publication in the United States--Problems and Prospects," by Susan H. Vita; "Development and Coordination of Bibliographic Activities: Experiences of the GDR and Her Central Management and Coordinating Agency at the Deutsche Bucherei," by Gerhard Pomassl; "AACR2 and International Standards," by Frances Hinton; "Application of IFLA Recommendations in the French Cataloging Standards," by Francoise Finelli and Genevieve Boisard; "ISBDs in RAK," by Irmgard Bouvier; "Comparison of the USSR Rules of Bibliographic Description with ISBDs and the New IFLA Recommendations for Corporate Headings," by O.I. Babinka, N.I. Gerasimova, and I.S. Dudnik; "Chinese MARC Format for Books," by Lucy Te-Chu Lee and others; and "Classification in German Libraries," by Gunther Pflug. (JL)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED214508

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☑ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

47th Annual Conference Papers.

Bibliographic Control Division.

IR010067

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Carol Henry

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Bibliography

81/BIB/4E

Cataloging in Publication in the United States – Problems and Prospects

Prepared by
Susan H. VITA
Chief, Cataloging in Publication
Division, Library of Congress

Presented by
Lucia J. RATHER
Director for Cataloging
Library of Congress
Washington, U.S.A.

Background

The Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program celebrated its 10th anniversary on July 1, 1981. The CIP program is a cooperative effort of U. S. publishers and the Library of Congress which benefits the U. S. library community. Its purpose is to provide cataloging data on the verso of title pages of U. S. publications and on the U. S. MARC tapes. Consequently, any library acquiring these titles can use the CIP information to prepare its own bibliographic records. The result is standardized bibliographic data which is quickly available.

There are several major reasons for the success of the CIP progam in the United States. Among these are the following:

- By 1971 American libraries had had some seventy years experience in using the cataloging products of an authoritative central agency, the Library of Congress. Consequently they were prepared to accept LC's CIP cataloging and were enthusiastic about the prospect of having it in the book.

- There is wide spread uniformity in catalogs and cataloging practices in U. S. libraries. Therefore, CIP cataloging is almost universally useful. For example, most American libraries use one of the two subject classification schemes (LC or Dewey Decimal) which appear in the LC CIP data.

- The MARC system enables the CIP cataloging data to be quickly disseminated to subscribers in preliminary as well as final form.

- The U. S. library market is so large that most publishers are eager to cooperate because it makes their publications more attractive to librarians. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 libraries in the U. S. and that their annual expenditures for books is over $1 billion.

Advantages/Uses

A. Libraries

From the outset of the program, U. S. libraries have used CIP data to facilitate their cataloging procedures. CIP allows them to get books to the shelf faster and to make better use of their staff. (CIP titles are likely to be processed by trained non professionals).

More and more, however, libraries are using CIP in acquisitions. Through the MARC tapes libraries can discover that a book is planned and determine: its date of publication, publisher, and price; its subject categories; and a reliable bibliographic description. This information is used in making selection decisions for new and forthcoming books. Other libraries use the CIP data to evaluate their approval plan vendor's performance. Still others use CIP in their subject fund accounting procedures. The range of acquisitions uses is a topic for a paper in itself.

A recent survey has also determined that some libraries' public service areas use CIP for reader assistance, interlibrary loan, producing bibliographies, current awareness services, etc.

Thus libraries are irrefutably the primary beneficiaries of the CIP program.

B. Publishers

The CIP program also helps the publishers which participate in the program, because a publication's appearance as a CIP record on LC's MARC tapes has marketing implications.

The Weekly Record, the R. R. Bowker Co.'s weekly list of the output of U. S. Publishers, is one of the major selection tools for U. S. publications, and this popular selection tool is produced from the MARC tapes. Bowker verifies with the publisher the actual publication date of a new title and searches the MARC tapes for the entry. If the publication is found on the MARC tapes, it will be listed in the Weekly Record within a week of the publication's release date. Naturally, all CIP titles will be found, since they are distributed on the tapes an average of seven months prior to publication. However, since Bowker finds it less expensive to use LC's cataloging than to catalog a title themselves, they will wait up to 3 months to list a new publication which has not appeared on the MARC tapes, anticipating that LC will catalog it. If, after waiting, no record appears on the MARC tapes, Bowker will catalog the title themselves. But, because of the prepublication records created through the CIP program, this delay is not necessary for the majority of US publications.

More and more publishers are using the CIP data in their advertising, thus giving librarians an accurate citation for preorder searching.

Large wholesalers, which sell books to libraries, including books which are completely processed and ready for the shelves, also use the MARC tapes, not only in their preparation of cataloging, but also by providing selection lists of CIP records from which libraries choose future purchases. LC itself has launched a new Cataloging Distribution Service alert service which notifies subscribers weekly of current LC cataloging in the subject fields of thier choice. Starting this fall, CIP records will be included in this service. This will be another tool whereby librarians can learn about yet unpublished titles so that these books can be included in their selections for purchase.

Thus, in the acquisitions area CIP provides hidden benefits of which many librarians are not aware. Publishers, on the other hand, are very much aware of these advantages, and the advantages make a powerful argument for publishers' initial and continuing cooperation in the program.

C. Library of Congress

LC benefits from the CIP program because it receives one complimentary copy of the book, which catalogers use to review the CIP cataloging and to prepare a final cataloging record for each title. CIP also creates good public relations. In a recent survey of over 2000 libraries in the U. S. 95% said that they found the CIP program satisfactory or very satisfactory. Many libraries stated that the CIP program is one of the best programs ever undertaken by LC. CIP enhances our role as a national library and a creator of quality bibliographic records for other libraries, because it includes those titles which are new and in the mainstream, i.e., they are the publications most likely to be acquired and cataloged by other libraries.

Scope

The U. S. CIP program is open to all United States monographic trade publications (including text books above the elementary level) and monographic Federal government publications. Its scope includes multivolume monographs, new or revised editions, and new impressions of titles formerly published without CIP, as well as translations into Spanish for the Spanish-speaking American population and compilations of serial articles brought together in one volume as a collection.

Certain specific materials are excluded:

1) Serials;

2) Books paid for or subsidized by individual authors;

3) Religious instructional materials;

4) Expendable educational materials;

5) Specialized publications of a transitory nature (such as trade catalogs, telephone books, calendars, coloring books, comic books, cutout books, etc.);

6) Translations from English into a foreign language, other than Spanish;

7) Mass market paperback originals and paperback reprints;

8) Single articles reprinted from periodicals and other serials;

9) Books which do not include a U. S. city in their imprint;

10) Audiovisual materials;

11) Textbooks below secondary school level;

12) Microforms, unless the microform edition is the original edition.

Procedures

Publishers send prepublication data to LC. The LC staff catalogs the title and returns the cataloging data to the publisher within ten working days. The average time between the preparation of CIP data and publication of the book is about seven months, although the time can range anywhere from two weeks to 2 years.

At the outset of the program it was recognized that a galley is not always available for all publications, so routines were developed for books, including many scholarly reprints, that do not go through the galley stage. Instead of galleys for these titles, the publisher sends in "front matter", that is, the half title page, title page, verso of title page, table of contents, and foreword, preface, and/or introduction. This has proven to be sufficient to do the cataloging, although the subject catalogers prefer cataloging from the full galley. At present we receive full galley proofs for approximately 1/4 of the titles submitted for CIP and front matter only for about 3/4.

Current Status

Over 207,000 titles have been processed through the CIP routines at the Library. Currently we receive an average of about 525 titles per week. The volume varies, depending on publishers' production schedules. In FY 80 we processed about 29,000 titles. To put this in perspective, according to the R. R. Bowker Co.'s statistics, the American book title output in 1979 was 45,182. Therefore, CIP appears in approximately 65 percent of the total books published in the U. S. (Exact statistics are difficult to determine because Bowker's figures include categories which are out-of-scope for the CIP program, e.g., serials, and mass market paperbacks).

Over 2000 publishers actively participate in the program. New publishers come into the program at the rate of about 10 per month. The majority of the participating publishers are trade publishers. There is also a growing number of university presses and about 40 U. S. government publishers. The program consciously excluded government publishers at its

inception. However, several government publishers requested permission to join the program and were later admitted so that the CIP program might gain experience in dealing with the special problems which are unique to government publications.

Most of the "major" trade publishers participate in the program because they realize the extent of the market which is controlled by libraries. Estimates of the percentage of U. S. books which are sold to the library market vary from 30 per cent of all trade books and 70 percent of juvenile trade books to 40-70 percent of total sales. Whatever the true percentage is, most publishers feel that the library market is too important to be ignored.

Current Concerns

- One very critical problem for the CIP program is identifying publishers and publications which should be in the program and then convincing the publisher to participate. In 1978 LC, BroDart, and Baker & Taylor cooperated in a study through which these large library wholesalers notified LC of those publications most likely to be acquired by their library customers, so that LC could concentrate on recruiting those publishers not participating and attempt to get critical individual titles sent in for CIP. This project continued for about three months. We found that 30-40% of the titles which had a high probability of being purchased by libraries did not have CIP, although many of the publishers were, indeed, CIP participants, who supposedly submitted 100 percent of their eligible titles. LC then contacted the publishers and urged them to include all of their publications if they were already in the program, or invited them to join the CIP program if they were not participants. Because of lack of funds, this pilot project was regretfully discontinued. But it is hoped that someday it can be reinstituted.

- Information supplied by the major book wholesalers is helpful in solving another problem: uncertainty about our constituents' needs. These wholesalers know more than perhaps any other one source about the buying habits of the U. S. library community. And since LC does not have unlimited resources, it must concentrate on providing CIP for those books most likely to be acquired and cataloged by other libraries. As the CIP program is meant to serve other libraries, it must be in touch with these libraries' needs. Cooperation with these major wholesalers is one method. Creating a CIP Advisory Group was another solution. This advisory group, composed of representatives from all the major national library associations, publishers' associations, and library wholesalers, has enabled the CIP Division to have a dialog with its constituency, and it has proven invaluable to the CIP staff at LC.

- Validity of data - CIP data has frequently been criticized for its inaccuracies. Some changes are naturally inevitable when one is cataloging from prelims and galleys instead of from the published book. But how much discrepancy will be tolerated by the library community before the CIP data is rejected as too unreliable?

How inaccurate is the CIP cataloging? Various studies have shown that although as many as 2/3 of the records are changed, only 14.5% of the changes are significant. (Significant changes involve changes to access points or classification numbers.)

In an effort to improve the accuracy of CIP data the CIP Division compares the published books with the CIP cataloging and contacts publishers that have changed their publications without notifying LC. CIP also notifies publishers who have changed the CIP data without permission that this is not allowed. Some improvement has been seen as a result of these efforts.

- After CIP data has been provided for a title, publishers are required to send us a copy of the published book so that the CIP record can be upgraded to a full MARC record. However, unless we receive a copy of the CIP book there will forever be incomplete or "ghost" CIP records in the MARC system. These titles are claimed regularly, but not every publisher complies with this requirement. Without force of law we are unable to compel publishers to comply with this requirement and must rely on their good will in this matter. We can refuse to provide CIP data if a publisher will not send his published works, but we are then forced to ask the question: is the presence of at least a CIP record better for the libraries which we serve than no record at all? In actual fact, the publications which are not received represent only a portion of the total production of any individual publisher, and usually the failure to send the CIP office a copy is the result of ignorance or disorganization, rather than of non-cooperation. Therefore, the CIP Division must be prompt and diligent about sending claim notices, in order to be assured of getting the publications it requires.

- A further major concern is determining territorial responsibility for providing CIP data--especially for multinational publications. The growth of multinational publishing is a reality which has considerable implications for the library community. If a national library is committed to the principle of Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) and believes that the standard bibliographic description of each publication should be established and distributed by a national agency in the country of origin of the publication, it now faces a dilemma: How does one determine "country of origin" for a multinational publication? Is the mere appearance of a city in a book's imprint evidence that it originates there? If so, multiple origins are

possible for any publication. Or does every publication have only one origin? If so, how is this origin to be determined? Clearly, UBC guidelines would be helpful in resolving the dilemma of determining cataloging responsibility for cataloging multinational titles. This and other problems will be discussed in an International CIP Conference to be sponsored by IFLA, the UBC Office and Unesco and held in Ottawa prior to the IFLA meeting in August 1982. This conference will include representation from the other major operating CIP programs: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, Malaysia, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, The USSR, and West Germany, as well as representatives from countries interested in beginning their own CIP programs. Publishers will also be represented.

Other miscellaneous problems include:

- the need to standardize CIP forms internationally;
- the need to decide whether multiple CIP data should appear in a multinational publication;
- the need to measure the use of CIP by librarians;
- the need to measure costs and benefits for publishers which participate in CIP programs.

Summary

Looking back on the CIP program's first decade one cannot help but experience a sense of satisfaction and pride in the success and achievements of the program. However, there is little time for reminiscing in contentment over what has been accomplished since the second decade offers new challenges and opportunities for development. We must immediately apply ourselves to the existing problems and concerns in the hope that ten years from now we can again say that CIP has made a positive contribution to the book community.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Bibliography

42/BIB/2E

Development and Coordination of Bibliographical Activities Experiences of the GDR and Her Central Management and Coordinating Agency at the Deutsche Bücherei

by
Gerhard Pomaßl
Deputy Director General of the
Deutsche Bücherei Leipzig, GDR

1. Why are planning and coordination of bibliographical activities on national and international scale necessary for further development of bibliography?

The drive towards systematic development and coordination of bibliographical activities on national and international scale emerges from the great significance of bibliography in solving information problems of society and the efforts at reconciling demands on its efficiency and capacity.

The significance of bibliography in society is based upon the function of literature in society. Literature and language are necessary means of communication. Literature is composed of formal units - literary documents. If literary documents should meet the demands they have to be collected, organized and made available for those interested in them, i. e., first ofall people who are interested in them have to know of their existence and contents, and secondly they have to learn by theory, within the process of education and training, and practice the methods of handling them, i. e. to read and understand them.

There are direct and indirect procedures for making so mebody acquainted with literary documents, indirect by means of bibliographic information records which are responsible for recording literary documents. The significance of indirect procedures by means of bibliography has been growing with the number of necessary documents for varied reader interest being increased. It has become the "Ariadnefaden durch das Labyrinth, zum Kompaß über das Weltmeer der Bücher" (Ariadne's thread through a labyrinth, the compass for the ocean of books) (Georg Schneider: Handbuch der Bibliographie. Leipzig, 1923, S. 21).

In addition, the tremendous increase of human knowledge, which at present in the course of five to ten years is doubling and which finds its expression in an

increased number of records urges on systems guaranteeing a circulation of this knowledge for the benefit of society, and bibliography has to be included in these systems.

In the meantime not only the number of literary documents published every year has been increasing but consequently the number of bibliographies as well, without a system of bibliography having been established on national and international scale already able to meet every need of society.

The great variety of existing bibliographies makes the survey and knowledge of individual bibliographies and their appropriate use more difficult. Even if there is adequate knowledge of bibliographies we have to be aware that as far as socially necessary literary documents are concerned they are still not completely covered in bibliographies in accordance with the information needs. Moreover, it will be recognizable that on the one hand a lack of coordination and cooperation in the field of bibliography contributes to duplication of effort and on the other hand necessary information is left undone.

A way out will be offered by coordinating, developing and orienting bibliographical activities according to the information needs of society. Therefore development and coordination of bibliographical activities have become the main concern of national and international institutions and organizations.

2. IFLA efforts at a systematic development of bibliography

The main direction of work of the IFLA Committee on Bibliography (now Section) established in 1965 was to further the idea of development and coordination of bibliographical activities. In 1966 during the General Assembly of IFLA in The Hague I made the following

subject for discussion "Die Bibliographie im System der Information" (Role of bibliographies in the system of information. In the course of the following years the Committee has always been discussing questions of coordination. The efforts at achieving uniform cataloguing rules and the International Standard Description of 1969 also aimed at this purpose.

In 1971 IFLA introduced the Universal Bibliographic Control project whose intention has always been to coordinate bibliographical activities.

In 1974 UBC became a part of the UNESCO'S NATIS concept, a recommendation for a coordinating programme on the development of national information, documentation and library affairs.

The International Congress on National Bibliography held in Paris 1977 dealt with the tasks of national bibliographic centres with a view to a systematic and coordinated development of national bibliographies (Pomassl, Gerhard: Zehn Jahre IFLA-Kommission für Bibliographie 1966 - 1976. IFLA Journal 3 (1977), no. 4, p. 319-326).

These examples illustrate the great responsibility of central institutions and organizations for the development of bibliography. But international efforts made in this field can be fruitful only if they are supported by national activities. In this connection we have to take into consideration the more or less spontaneous development of bibliography quite recently and in some cases still at present.

3. Planning and coordination of bibliographical activities in the GDR

In general libraries and information and documentation centres are responsible for bibliographies because they have the sources necessary for bibliographical activi-

ties at their disposal. Since both libraries and information and documentation centres are subordinated to other assisting authorities which set their tasks it is obvious that they alone are not able to develop the complex national system of bibliography.

In socialist countries the planning of the society's overall development is regarded as a possible and an actual necessary function of the State in cooperation with the working people who greatly contribute to planning and implementing projects. Planning involves on the basis of the national economy all social spheres including scientific information and documentation, librarianship and bibliography. The great significance of bibliography in informing on literature for science, book publicity and other cultural purposes is regarded a necessary aspect of communication in society. The different authorities, institutions compiling bibliographies are subordinated to are of lesser importance in this respect.

After the foundation of the GDR and the establishment of a Staatssekretariat für das Hoch- und Fachschulwesen (State Secretariat for Higher and Specialized Education), which scientific libraries and the Deutsche Bücherei were subordinated to, on September 18, 1952 a "Kommission für Bibliographie und Dokumentation" (Committee on Bibliography and Documentation) was set up at the then "Sektor für Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken und Museen und wissenschaftliche Publikationen" (Sektor for Scientific Libraries, Museums and Scientific Publications of the State Secretariat for Higher and Specialized Education).

The Committee encouraged, coordinated and informed on bibliographical projects. Shortly afterwards the Committee launched the cooperation with the "Zentralinstitut für Bibliothekswesen" (Central Institute for Librarianship), established in 1950 and responsible for the net-

work of national general libraries, and coordination of bibliographical activities.

Since 1956 annual programmes on bibliographical projects of libraries have regularly been published. There have also been coordination with regard to bibliographical activities of libraries and information offices with the Zentralstelle für wissenschaftliche Literatur (Centre of Scientific Literature) established in 1950 and responsible for developing the network of the GDR's information offices. In 1957 the responsibility of this Centre was assigned to the newly founded "Institut for Dokumentation" (Institute for Documentation) at the Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften (German Academy of Sciences).

After having been founded in 1964 the "Kommission für Information, Dokumentation und Bibliographie" (Library Association of the German Democratic Republic set up a "Bibliotheksverband der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" (Committee on Information, Documentation and Bibliography) carrying on the activities of the previous professional committee subordinated to the Ministry.

On the occasion of the annual General Assembly of the Bibliotheksverband (Library Association) in Erfurt in 1966 this Committee presented a paper on information activities of libraries under the conditions of a scientific-technological and cultural revolution being the keynote for the development of bibliography in the GDR.

Basic ideas of this paper are to be found in the Decisions of the "Ministerrat" (Council of Ministers):

- Decision on the further development of the GDR's system of information and documentation in the fields of science, technology and economy of August 8, 1963 (Statute in: GBl DDR II (1963) 80, p. 623-625); this Decision was followed by the creation of the Zentral-

institut für Information und Dokumentation in the fields of science, technolgy and economy (Statute in: GBl DDR II (1963) 93, p. 737-739),

- Decision on the further development of the GDR's system of social science information and documentation of April 22, 1965 (in: GBl DDR II (1965) 51, p. 343-345).

The latter assigns the responsibility of libraries for the collection of and information on literature and the systematic development of independent information activities, i. e. a bibliotecarial-bibliographical system of information on literature and its sources.

On May 31, 1968 the "Ministerrat der DDR" (Council of Ministers) issued the "Bibliotheksverordnung" (Library Act) (in: GBl DDR II (1968) 78, p. 565-571) thus passing a legislation for basic tasks, basic principles, methods and collaboration of libraries and branches of libraries as well as assigning the responsibility for developing library work to the superior institutions.

Up to now the Minister für Kultur (Minister of Culture) has issued and published ten implementation regulations with a view to realizing the "Bibliotheksverordnung" (Library Act) in accordance with the responsible territorial governmental authorities. In this connection § 12, 2 of the "Bibliotheksverordnung" (Library Act) states:

> "The Deutsche Bücherei coordinates bibliographical projects of the GDR assisted by the institutions doing bibliographical work or being responsible for it".

The second implementation regulation of the "Bibliotheksverordnung" (Library Act) - Tasks and procedures of the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig as Zentrale Leit- und Koordinierungsstelle für Bibliographie und ... (Central Management and Coordinating Agency for Bibliography ...)

Bibliography and Bibliographical Work in the GDR of August 24, 1970 (in: GBl DDR II (1970) 81, p. 567-569) assigns the responsibility for instructing, coordinating and controling theoretical and practical activities in the field of bibliography in the GDR to the Deutsche Bücherei with the intention to develop a rational enumerate national system of bibliography using modern techniques and corresponding to the needs of society. Consequently at the Department Bibliography of the Deutsche Bücherei a special National Bibliographical Agency was established.

By cooperating with other national institutions of librarianship and the system of information it is responsible for making prognoses of, drawing up, coordinating and analyzing bibliographical projects, for organizing and coordinating research in the field of bibliography, for executing methodical activities and for preparing decisions of the responsible ministers.

The activities of the Deutsche Bücherei are supported by an "Beirat für Bibliographie" (Advisory Council on Bibliography) appointed by the Director General of the Deutsche Bücherei; this Advisory Council serves at the same time as "Forschungsbeirat" (Advisory Research Council) in this field. I gave an extensive report on the tasks of the Deutsche Bücherei as a Central Management and Coordinating Agency in "Jahrbuch der Deutschen Bücherei" (Yearbook of the Deutsche Bücherei), vol. 8, 1972, p. 9-27 and vol. 16, 1980, p. 55-77.

4. Experiences of the Deutsche Bücherei as management and coordinating gency for bibliographical work in the German Democratic Republik

Planning

Every programme has to be drawn up according to the needs of a society which cannot be analyzed by a single

central institution alone but by many institutions cooperating with one another. Information activities and bibliographies have to be reflected by research, teaching and practice within the context of research programmes, subject information and subject bibliography as well as the application of research to practice and the social use of bibliography in order to further the application of the outcome of research to practice for training and qualification purposes.

In planning bibliographical projects the Deutsche Bücherei closely cooperates with the corresponding special and methodical centres responsible for information activities, e. g. the Zentrale Leitstellen (Central Management Agencies) and Zentralstellen für Information und Dokumentation (Information and Documentation Centres), the technical libraries and the Zentralinstitut für Bibliothekswesen (Central Institute for Librarianship), etc. It also coordinates its activities with the Zentralinstitut für Information und Dokumentation (Central Institute for Information and Documentation) and the centre of information and documentation in the field of the Humanities (Decision on the further development of information and documentation in the field of the humanities in the GDR of August 6, 1980 (in: GBl DDR I (1980) 26, p. 251-254).

Every institution compiling a bibliography is obliged to inform the Deutsche Bücherei on its annual bibliographical projects and to fill in a printed form with regard to the title, the responsible reviser, information on the expected extent, the scheduled date of publication, arrangement of bibliography, kind of registered material, kind of registration, possible registers, techniques of compiling and production, information on ultimate purpose, on categories of buyers and users, number of copies, on preceding inquiries about needs, and the coordination with bibliographical institutions resp. with centres

responsible for bibliography. If it is obvious that all the aspects to be regarded in compiling a bibliography have been taken into consideration, the Deutsche Bücherei will include the project in its programme and notify the institution on the registration number. At the end of each year the Deutsche Bücherei piblishes its programme for the next year under the title "Plan der bibliographischen Vorhaben" (Bibliographical projects of the GDR for ...).

If there are any problems on duplication of efforts or the necessity of a project concerning bibliographical activities after having got the information they will be solved by further inquiries frequently resulting in modifications of bibliographical projects but also in cooperation with other bibliographical institutions.

In controlling the projects it is of great importance if they correspond to the instructions of the Deutsche Bücherei given on the basis of central decisions, recommendations and advice. In general the Advisory Council will discuss on the main projects and coordinates them with the Ministry of Culture. Compiled and published bibliographies are included in the monthly "Bibliographie der Bibliographien" (Bibliography of Bibliographies). This list also contains a selection of relevant titles of unpublished bibliographical indices made by libraries and information centres of the GDR.

Cooperation with bibliographers

In order to increase the efficiency of bibliographical activities the Deutsche Bücherei systematically cooperates with bibliographers. Several work meetings are organized every year, e. g. a meeting for bibliographers in the field of the humanities, another one for bibliographers at university and technical college libraries and a meeting for those of general libraries. The meetings

are dealing with both interesting matters of bibliographic theory and practice and regular records on the level of bibliographical activities of different institutions and organizations. New bibliographies are introduced by the revisers, thoroughly discussed and analyzed by the participants. Contacts made during the seminars have promoted the exchange of experience and generated - outside the meetings - requests for more detailed information or individual discussions, expert opinions and recommendations influencing the bibliographies being just compiled.

Research

Despite the great variety of practical steps which have to be taken in the field of bibliography daily scientific-theoretical preliminaries have not to be neglected.

For the first time in 1975 a programme outlining the research tasks in the field of library science in the GDR from 1976 - 1980 was drafted out on the basis of a national research programme on the humanities. A second programme for 1981 - 1985 which the Institut für Bibliothekswissenschaft und wissenschaftliche Information (Institute for Library Science and Scientific Information) of the Humboldt University in Berlin is responsible for has nearly been completed. The programme is based upon preliminary activities of those responsible for the different topics of research complexes and their advisory committees.

The Advisory Council on Bibliography is responsible for the research complex bibliotecarial-bibliographical information work. It is its task to submit topics for research complexes, organize meetings and discussions in order to introduce these topics, to promote current research projects and to control and supervise their implementation. It goes without saying that the Advisory

Committee and the Deutsche Bücherei further the implementation in the field of bibliography.

Standardization

Planning and coordination of bibliographical activities will be effective only if they launch cooperation. Duplication of effort can be prevented if sources made accessible by an institution and resulting in bibliographical data can be used within the system of bibliographical information. Therefore bibliographical activities will have to consider more and more international standards in order to apply these methods. Further attention of a national bibliographical agency has to be directed to introduce or apply and compile such standards and to propagate and control its application to practice.

A joint Decree of the Minister for Higher and Specialized Education and the Minister of Culture on the introduction of "Regeln für die Alphabetische Katalogisierung" (Rules for Alphabetic Cataloguing) (RAK) of October 1, 1975 obliged libraries of the GDR to apply these rules from January 1, 1977 at the latest to cataloguing their new acquisitions, starting 1977 (year of publication). The same rules should apply to the production of bibliographies and printed catalogues, to references to literature and quotations.

The recommendations of IFLA and ISO on International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) have been applied as well. In December 1976 the "Komitee der Bevollmächtigten Vertreter der Mitgliedsländer des Internationalen Zentrums für Wissenschaftliche und Technische Information (IZWTI)" (Committee of Authorized Representatives of the Member States of the International Centre of Scientific and Technical Information) accepted normative-technical descriptions NTV IZWTI 12-76 Biblio-

graphical Description of Books, NTV IZWTI 13-76 Bibliographical Description of Periodicals, NTV IZWTI 14-76 Bibliographical Description of Special Technical Documents and Literature, and on the basis of these descriptions the standard 20 972 - Bibliographische Angaben (Bibliographical Data) - was drawn up in the GDR and declared obligatory from January 1, 1980 on. It will be supplemented by further standards.

The advances in the field of standardization promote the continuously increasing data processing projects in the field of bibliography. The application of data processing to bibliographical activities can be fruitful only if it is planned and controlled on national level. Therefore the Deutsche Bücherei pays great attention to supporting national projects and their analyses for further data processing projects throughout the GDR.

Summary

The above-mentioned examples show that planning, development and coordination of bibliographical activities represent a complicated and varied process extending far beyond the programmes of individual countries set up in order to meet the demands on UBC. It is not only a matter of the so-called national bibliographic control requested by the papers of the UNESCO Congresses or the "Guidelines for the National Bibliographic Agencies" but also both a matter of coordination of technical bibliographical activities and technical information systems and bibliographical activities oriented according to different user groups. Such a process can only be efficiently brought to an end in the interest of the development of bibliography according to the needs of society if all persons concerned take an active part and if their efforts will be coordinated by a national institution or organization and will be realized by

means of a programme adopted and approved by governmental authorities. The National Bibliographic Agency which in general is at the National Library has to play the main part in this respect supported by advisory councils or special committees of the Library Association consisting of representatives of different spheres. On the Government's side the institutions being responsible for the development of library affairs and for the development of information and documentation should jointly support the National Bibliographic Agency in developing coordinated bibliographical activities of the country. It is, however, of great importance as well that the users of bibliography in research, teaching and practice use their influence so that the results of bibliographical activities correspond to the needs of society.

It goes without saying that such an overall theme like "Development and coordination of bibliographical activities" cannot be sufficiently dealt with by a paper contributing to a conference. In this connection we acknowledge that much could be done in the future to encourage additional studies and exchange of expereinces. All countries which make efforts at building and developing their library affairs as well as information and documentation would benefit from these activities, avoid mistakes and achieve success in the most rational and efficient way.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Cataloguing

17/CAT/1E

AACR2 and International Standards

by
Frances Hinton
Chief, Processing Division
The Free Library of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, PA U.S.

AACR2 AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

This paper divides itself into two unequal parts. The first part compares the rules for description contained in Part I of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. (AACR2) with the provisions of ISBD(G) and the various specialized ISBDs. The second part compares the provisions of AACR2, Chapter 24 with the recommendations of the IFLA Working Group on Corporate Headings, which were published under the title Form and Structure of Corporate Headings.

Part I

When the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR(JSCAACR) began to develop the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, one of the stated objectives was "continuance of conformity with ISBD(M) as a basis for the bibliographic description of monographs and commitment to the principle of standardization in the bibliographic description of all types of materials." (1)

Although at that time only one ISBD had actually been published, Working Groups had been established or were being established to develop International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions for serials, cartographic materials and non-book materials. Working documents and draft texts from these groups showed an alarming tendency to differ from each other and from ISBD(M). It seemed only too likely that IFLA's program for Universal Bibliographic Contral was about to produce not one but many different standards for international communication of bibliographic information.

It was also evident that the editors of AACR2 would need a generalized framework for bibliographic description in order for them to produce a single, consistent code of rules for describing all types of material. For this reason, the JSCAACR proposed to the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing "that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing a general international standard bibliographic description (ISBD) which would be suitable for all types of materials found in library collections." (2) This proposal was accepted at a meeting held in October 1975, and a Working Group was established. At this meeting it was agreed that all specialized ISBDs would conform to the structure of ISBD(G).

The text of ISBD(G) was written by Michael Gorman, one of the editors of AACR2, so I can state with certainty that the structure of AACR2 also conforms to the structure of ISBD(G). For a variety of reasons, it does not conform in every detail to the provisions of all the specialized ISBDs. The IFLA Working Groups and the editors of AACR2 were drafting rules for various types of material during the same time period,

but it was not always possible see and consider an IFLA Working Groups's recommendations in time for them to be incorporated in AACR2. In some cases, provisions that appear in an ISBD were considered, although not necessarily as an ISBD recommendation, and rejected by a national committee or by the JSCAACR.

At first glance, the organization of chapters in Part I of AACR2 appears to correspond to the ISBDs. AACR2 has a general chapter and a series of special chapters. However, AACR2, Chapter 1 is not merely a framework like ISBD(G). It is the primary source of rules for describing all types of material, and the special chapters merely refer back to the appropriate rule in Chapter 1 unless the nature of the material requires an elaboration of a particular rule. The only way to compare AACR2 with the various ISBDs is to examine each ISBD, rule by rule, and search for the equivalent rules in AACR2. If you wish to compare ISBD(CM) with AACR2, you must consider not only Chapter 3, Cartographic Materials but also Chapter 1, General Rules for Description.

There are some general differences between AACR2 and all the ISBDs. ISBD(G) allows information in two or more languages and/or scripts to be recorded as parallel statements in areas 1, 2 and 6. ISBD(M), ISBD(NBM) and ISBD(A) extend this provision to other areas, such as the place of publication in area 4. AACR2, on the other hand, records parallel statements, with one exception, only in area 1 and there only if there are parallel titles. The exception is the optional provision in Chapter 12, Serials for recording a parallel edition statement. Otherwise, if there are no parallel titles, but there is other title information or a statement of responsibility in more than one language, AACR2 records the information in the language of the title proper or, if this is not possible, the information that appears first. Other title information in a different langauge may be recorded as another element of other title information. A statement of responsibility in a different language is omitted. This difference probably reflects the difference between an international standard designed for communication among different languages and a cataloguing code designed for use in a single language environment. I do not believe that AACR2's omission of parallel statements such as these will affect the identification of an item across national or linguistic boundaries.

Each specialized ISBD and each special chapter in AACR2, Part I indicates the principal or chief source of information to be used in describing that type of material. Most of the ISBDs and all special chapters of AACR2 also indicate prescribed sources of information for each area of the description. For each type of material, a preferred order is recommended for

selecting a substitute for the chief source when it does not exist or does not provide necessary information. This preferred order is not always the same in an ISBD and the equivalent AACR2 chapter. However, the fact that in all cases you choose the source which provides the fullest information would usually result in use of the same source by all bibliographic agencies. ISBD(NBM) expresses the concept of principal source in very general terms because it is providing for description of a great variety of materials which AACR2 covers in separate chapters on sound recordings, motion pictures and videorecordings, graphic materials, machine-readable data files, three-dimensional artefacts and realia, and microforms. The basic principles, to use a source permanently associated with the item in preference to a container or accompanying material but to give preference to the latter if information on the item itself is ambiguous or does not supply a collective title, are the same in ISBD(NBM) and the various chapters of AACR2. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say that different bibliographic agencies would consistently use the same sources for describing specific items. For book-like material, AACR2 is somewhat less restrictive than the ISBDs in its prescribed sources for certain areas, so that some information in an AACR2 description would not appear or would appear in a square brackets in an ISBD description.

Neither the ISBDs nor AACR2 provide guidance for deciding which words on a chief source of information constitute the title proper. It seems to be assumed that there is no problem except when the title appears in more than one language and/or script or when an item has more than one title because it has more than one possible chief source of information.

Certain differences between the ISBDs and AACR2 create potential problems in this area. Although AACR2's Glossary mentions avant-titres as included in other title information, AACR2 lacks completely the ISBD provision that an avant-titre which cannot grammatically be transcribed as other title information may be given in a note. As a result, AACR2 titles proper are likely to include such avant-titres as "Un professionel de l'auto vous dit..." which ISBD(M) places in a note. On the other hand, AACR2 does not include the ISBD(A) provision that information relating to the title and preceding the title proper is transcribed in the order in which it appears on the title page. Both of these differences may inhibit international or even intranational communication of bibliographic information.

Another potential variation is selection of the title proper if an item has titles in more than one language and/or script. AACR2 basis its choice first on the language of the main part of the item or, if this criterion is not applicable, chooses the title proper "by reference to the order of titles on, or the layout of, the chief source of information. " (3) The ISBDs consistently choose the title proper by reference to the sequence of titles or the typography of the principal source and give secondary consideration to language. ISBD(CM), if language does not apply, chooses "the title which is deemed most appropriate." (4) In most cases, the title in the language of the item will also be the one which appears first or is typographically the most prominent. However, this is not necessarily so, and different bibliographic agencies could describe the same item using different titles proper.

A similar possibility exists for items with more than one chief source of information, especially if the item is a printed book. ISBD(M) prescribes use of the source in the language of the publication or, if this criterion does not apply, the right-hand of two facing title-pages or the first of two or more title-pages, all on the recto. AACR2, in the general chapter, uses "the source in the original language or script of the work if the words are in more than one language or script unless translation is known to be the purpose of the publication." (5) In this case, AACR2 uses the source in the language of the translation. Since the choice of the chief source affects choice of the title proper, this also is a potential problem.

In ISBD(PM) the title proper can consist solely of the name of a musical form, genre, etc. Statements about the medium of performance, key, numbering, etc., are treated as part of the title proper only if they precede it or are presented as typographically part of it. Otherwise they are other title information. AACR2, on the contrary, includes such information in the title proper if it would otherwise consist solely of the generic term. I do not think this is a major problem, but it could affect the arrangement of entries in a union catalogue with records based on both AACR2 and ISBD(PM), especially if the general material designation is used.

There is a difference between the criteria used by ISBD(S) and AACR2 for selecting the title proper of a serial having a common title and a section title. ISBD(S) distinguishes between a section title that is dependent on the common title for identification and one whose elements can be disassociated from the common title and that because of the typography of the title-page appears more important than the common title. It even allows a section title which appears elsewhere in the

issue to be given in square brackets as part of the title proper. AACR2 bases its decision on whether both titles appear on the title-page or not. The same examples appear in both texts, but it seems quite possible that different bibliographic agencies might select different titles proper for the same serial if one followed ISBD(S) and the other AACR2.

If both a set of initials or an acronym and the expanded form are displayed prominently on the title-page of a serial, ISBD(S) prefers to use the initials or acronym as the title proper, giving the expanded form as other title information. AACR2 expresses no preference, but the Library of Congress has issued as a rule interpretation the decision that it will treat initials and acronyms as the title proper only if they consistently appear as running titles, etc.

Both AACR2 and ISBD(S) provide for a note if the title proper of a serial has undergone minor changes. However, AACR2 provides in Chapter 21 rather strict guidelines for deciding when a title has changed, requiring a new bibliographic record. One of these is any change in the first five words. ISBD(S) contains no such guidelines and one example in its note area is a change in the first word of the title. Even though examples are not prescriptive, a bibliographic agency applying ISBD(S) might be expected to produce a single bibliographic record for some serials that would be given separate descriptions by application of AACR2.

ISBD(G) says that when an item is made up of a large number of works but lacks a collective title, a concise descriptive title may be supplied. In AACR2, this provision appears only in Chapter 3, Cartographic Materials, although it really belongs in the general chapter. ISBD(NBM) provides for items with a displayed text but no title proper, e.g., posters, by transcribing the text. AACR2, even in its chapter on graphics, does not provide for this situation, so that a poster can only be described by applying the analogous rule for early printed books lacking a title proper, or by supplying a made-up title, or conceivably by considering the text to be a title proper.

As ISBD(G) indicates, recommended general material designations (GMDs) are given in each of the specialized ISBDs. Except in ISBD(NBM) these are given in a footnote and it can be presumed that they were not expected by the Working Groups to be widely used. In AACR2 two lists are given in the general chapter, one for British use and one for North American use. Neither list is identical to those recommended in the ISBDs, and there is no requirement in the ISBDs that they should be the same. The only variation that may cause confusion is the

ISBD(NBM) use of multiple GMDs for items composed of two interdependent components belonging to different material categories. For such items AACR2 uses "multimedia" (British) or "kit" (North American) unless the item has no collective title and the appropriate GMD can follow each individual title. In addition, ISBD(NBM) distinguishes between "Multimedia" and "Kit", and uses both terms as GMDs.

All ISBDs record as a parallel title the original title in a language different from that of the title proper if it appears on the principal source of information. AACR2 does this only if the item includes some or all of the text in the original language or if the original title precedes the title proper.

ISBD(CM) has one provision unique among the ISBDs and lacking in AACR2. If both a person and a corporate body are named on a cartographic item, the name of the corporate body is transcribed as the first statement of responsibility, regardless of layout, unless the two names are grammatically connected in reverse order. I can only account for this by an assumption that it reflects the desire expressed by map librarians to use a corporate body as the main entry for cartographic material. It seems an unnecessary refinement in view of the explicit statement in ISBD(G) that the statement of responsibility "does not imply that the first statement relates to the chief responsibility for an item." (6)

ISBD(NBM) allows the expansion of names that appear as initials in the statement of responsibility, a provision made only for manuscripts in AACR2. ISBD(NBM) allows the names of individual members of musical and other ensembles to be given in parentheses in the statement of responsibility. AACR2 gives them in a note or omits. AACR2 differentiates between performers of classical and popular music, allowing the latter to be included in the statement of responsibility if their contribution goes beyond that of performance, execution, or interpretation of a work. ISBD(NBM) makes no such distinction and implies that the names are recorded if they appear on the principal source of information.

In area 2, ISBD(NBM) states that a work issued with unchanged content but altered physical form is not considered a new edition. The effect of this is that ISBD(NBM) provides a single bibliographic description for a work issued as a disc and a cassette or as a motion picture and a videorecording. AACR2 provides a separate bibliographic description for each format. This difference in turn results in differences in the physical description area.

In area 3, ISBD(S) contains at least two statements that should have been included in AACR2. ISBD(S) says that the numbering of the first and last issues are given if known. Because AACR2 lacks those last two words, there seems to be a feeling at the Library of Congress that area 3 must be omitted if the Library of Congress does not have the first issue in its own collection, even though the information is available and a more complete bibliographic record could be provided.

The other lack in AACR2 is the ISBD(S) explicit statement that, when the number of an issue is a division of the date, the usual order of numerical designation followed by chronological designation is reversed. On the other hand, ISBD(S) lacks AACR2's instruction to supply a number if the first issue has no numerical or other designatin.

Both ISBD(S) and AACR2 provide for a serial that adopts a new sequence of numbering with no change in the title proper. ISBD(S) includes a condition that is lacking in AACR2, "provided that the serial itself carries a designation (such as "new series", "second series", etc.) to indicate that a new sequence of numbering, not a new serial publication, is intended." (7) As a result of this perhaps intentional omission, the Library of Congress has found it necessary to issue a rule interpretation to the effect that it will not automatically assume that a new sequence of numbering rather than a new serial is intended.

ISBD(PM) includes an area 3, Printed Music Specific Area. This is the special music format of a work, e.g., Orchester-Partitur, Score and set of parts, etc. If it does not appear in the publication, it may be supplied in the language of the publication in square brackets or given as a note in the language of the bibliographic agency. AACR2 has no area 3 for music because ISBD(PM) did not exist when the rules in Chapter 5 were written. Such music format statements are given as edition statements, which is not acceptable to music librarians or users of music. The obvious recommendation has been made to add an area 3 for music to AACR2, but at the time this paper is being written it is not possible to say whether the proposal will be accepted by the JSCAACR.

In the publication, distribution, etc., area the ISBDs and AACR2 differ in the recording of multiple places of publication and multiple publishers. The ISBDs record the place and/or name distinguished by typography or layout as the most important and may or may not record the others. AACR2 always records the first place and name as well as the one distinguished by

typography as the most important. It would be possible for a bibliographic description prepared according to ISBD provisions to omit the place of publication and name of the publisher recorded first in an AACR2 description.

ISBD(A) and AACR2 differ in the way they record the information if the only indication of the place of publication is an address, publisher's sign, etc. AACR2 transcribes the information as it appears and add the known or probable place of publication in square brackets, ISBD(A) supplies the name of the town as the place of publication and includes the address in the statement of publication.

ISBD(NBM) does not transcribe the trade mark name of the publisher of a sound recording in the publication, distribution, etc., area unless it appears alone. AACR2 transcribes it as the name of the publisher unless it appears to be the title of a series.

AACR2 prescribes use of a label covering the original imprint. ISBD(M) does not have a rule for this situation, but an example of a note giving the imprint on a label covering the original imprint implies that it would do otherwise. I think it is fair to assume that different bibliographic agencies would record different imprints for the same item, depending on which rules each applied.

For sound recordings, ISBD(NBM) includes the statement lacking in AACR2 that "P" (phonogram) dates are treated as copyright dates.

For machine readable data, ISBD(NBM) includes a warning that might well be generalized to include microforms and other types of copies produced on demand. ISBD(NBM) specifies the original date of production and says further that "since all copies produced on demand, the date of copying should not be considered a distribution date." (8) Such a generalized statement would be a useful addition to AACR2.

Differences in the physical description area are probably of minor importance. The Library of Congress National Program for Acquisition and Control (NPAC) taught American cataloguers that it was possible to recognize an item from its bibliographic description even when the details of the collation were unfamiliar. The fact that ISBD(A) gives the format first, followed by the dimensions in parentheses, while AACR2 gives the dimensions first followed by the format in parentheses will not give rise to the least confusion.

Similar differences exist between ISBD(M) and AACR2, such as "1v. (loose-leaf)" in AACR2 and "1v." with "Loose-leaf" as a note, in ISBD(M). ISBD(M) records pages and leaves of plates separately and AACR2 combines the number in terms of whichever is predominant. AACR2 uses "8v. in 5"; ISBD(M) uses "5v." with "8 vol. in 5" as a note.

On the other hand, differences in specific material designations such as exist between ISBD(CM) and ISBD(NBM), and AACR2 may create problems in communication. Like the GMDs, the ISBD terms are merely recommendations that need not be accepted by cataloguing codes based on them. It is, however, unfortunate that the same English terminology does not appear in the ISBDs and AACR2.

The specific material designations in ISBD(CM) and in AACR2 are a mixture of relatively general terms and extremely specific ones. Recommendations are being received from a variety of sources for a different, more general list in AACR2. Similar recommendations may, of course, be made for ISBD(CM) as part of the five-year review program being carried out by IFLA.

AACR2 includes Braille in its chapter on printed books. There is no GMD for braille in AACR2. In the physical description, AACR2 adds the kind of writing system to the number of volumes, leaves, etc. Braille is included as a GMD in ISBD(NBM), with leaves, volumes, etc., as the specific material designation. Because there are no examples in ISBD(NBM) of the physical description of a Braille book, it is impossible to tell whether it would include an indication of the type or level of Braille or whether this would appear in a note.

A major difference between ISBD(NBM) and AACR2 is that ISBD(NBM) provides a list of GMDs correlated with the specific material designations. AACR2 lists specific material designations at the beginning of area 5 in each of its special chapters, but there is no easy way to correlate them with the appropriate GMDs. The two sets of lists are sufficiently different that it would be possible for the same term to be used as a specific material designation in ISBD(NBM) and AACR2 but matched with different GMDs.

There are differences in punctuation between ISBD(NBM) and AACR2, and the order in which elements are given sometimes differ. In one case, the International Association of Music Libraries and Institutions (IAML) is recommending that ISBD(NBM) be changed to the order given in AACR2 for sound recordings.

For microforms, ISBD(NBM) prescribes different physical descriptions for original microform publications and microreproductions. For original micropublications, ISBD(NBM) gives pagination according to ISBD(M) "except that in the case of unpaged microforms statements regarding the number of frames or pages are omitted." (9) In the case of a microreproduction, the pagination of the original is given in a note. AACR2 describes original micropublications and microreproductions in terms of the microform and also gives the pagination of the original in a note.

The important difference between ISBD(NBM) and AACR2 is the difference mentioned in the edition area. If an item is available in more than one format, ISBD(NBM) allows use of a general material designation in place of a specific designation if appropriate and omits elements of other physical details or dimensions so the description is valid for all material and/or formats. A note gives the appropriate information for the different materials or formats that are available. Because AACR2 describes each item separately, this feature of ISBD(NBM) does not exist in AACR2, although AACR2 does provide for a note indicating that the item is available in other formats.

A noticeable difference between the ISBDs and AACR2 is that in the ISBDs the order of notes is stated to be optional while AACR2 gives a prescribed order. In AACR2 all notes are optional, while some ISBDs indicate that some notes are required.

In area 8, ISBD(G) says, "In the absence of an international standard number, alternative numbers from commercial systems are recorded." (10) Several ISBDs have exercised this right. ISBD(A) records the fingerprint in area 8. ISBD(NBM) records the list number of a sound recording. ISBD(PM) records the publisher's number and allows the plate number as an optional additon to the ISBN or the publisher's number. AACR2 makes no provision for the fingerprint and gives all the other alternative numbers as general notes. In a manual system it makes no difference whether information is given as a note or in the standard number area. In a machine readable system, the difference in coding would prevent retrieval of an AACR2 bibliographic record by means of an alternative to the standard number.

In one other respect, AACR2 differs from the ISBDs. If an item bears an ISBN or ISSN for a group of which it is a part, as well as an individual number, ISBD(G) gives the group number after the individual number. AACR2 gives the group number

first, then the individual number. Both numbers must be qualified, so the situation is clear in either system, but this also might affect machine retrieval.

Finally, AACR2 provides three levels of description and prescribes the minimum elements that must be given at each level. This does not exist at present in the ISBDs. The IFLA Standing Committee on Cataloguing has begun work on a project to identify those elements considered essential for libraries making a bibliographic record that is not comprehensive. As a result of this project it is anticipated that future ISBDs and future editions of those already in existence will include an indication, similar to AACR2's levels of description, of those elements considered essential as well as those considered optional.

Part II

Any comparison of AACR2, Chapter 24 and Form and Structure of Corporate Headings must take into account the very different purposes for which they were designed. Both the JSCAACR and the IFLA Working Group on Corporate Headings had as a common goal uniformity in headings appearing in bibliographic records. The difference between their results is primarily an effect of linguistic environments.

AACR2 is designed to produce headings that can be understood in an English speaking community and assumes that, if its rules are translated or used in a community using a different language, the other language will substituted for English. For this reason, it gives preference to the English language form of geographical names, including names of territorial authorities, uses the English name of a corporate body whose name appears in more than one language, and provides guidance for choosing among variant names if none is in English.

The IFLA Working Group recommendations are designed to produce the most stable and predictable headings for international exchange of information. For names of territorial authorities, this is the name used by people living in the area. For corporate bodies that have names in more than one language, IFLA can only recommend use of one name and recognize that complete control of such name headings can only be achieved through the creation and use of an authority file.

Both positions are completely appropriate in context and are the chief cause of differences between headings established according to the two sets of rules.

There are, however, a few recommendations that are not language-related and that are not precisely the same as the comparable rules in AACR2 or that directly contradict its provision.

If the name of a corporate body includes (at the end) a local place name that would normally be used as a qualifier, the IFLA recommendation separates it from the name and punctuates it as a qualifier. AACR2 would transcribe the name as it appears on the item. The IFLA recommendation has certain advantages for file arrangement. The AACR2 rule reflects a strong feeling that there should be as little manipulation of names as is feasible.

Both sets of rules add geographical names as qualifiers to names of corporate bodies and to local place names. AACR2 has very detailed and elaborate instructions on what name is to be added. The IFLA recommendations merely say to use whatever name provides the most useful information. This may have been the only recommendation that could be agreed upon in an international context. One reason the AACR2 rules are so specific is that committee discussions at the national level and in JSCAACR showed clearly that the most appropriate geographical qualifier for any name depended in part on the location of the body and in equal part on the location of the cataloguing agency, and that the most useful term to identify a corporate body located in Canada might be different to a Canadian cataloguing agency and one in France.

In its rules for subordinate and related bodies, the IFLA Working Group developed much simpler provisions than those of AACR2. Only experience in applying the rules will show which approach produces the more consistent results.

One major difference from AACR2 is that subordinate entry is not always required when the name of a subordinate body includes the name of the higher body. Because independent entry or subordinate entry is determined by eliminating the name of the higher body from that of the subordinate body and then deciding whether it can stand alone, I do not think this recommendation would be acceptable to the American library community. Here again, we encounter the opposition to manipulating elements of the name or deleting part of it completely.

The rules for subordinate bodies of territorial authorities in the IFLA recommendations begin with consideration of the body's function, i.e., whether it is an organ or a non-organ. If the function is not known, or if its function includes activities of both organs and non-organs, entry is determined by the nature of the name. AACR2 reverses this order and rules

first on types of names that require subordinate entry, then lists the various functions of government that require subordinate entry for bodies performing those functions.

A major difference between the IFLA recommendations and AACR2 is that the IFLA recommendations lack entirely any mention of subordinate entry based on conflict or possible conflict with the name of a different body. This has proved to be one of the most troublesome provisions of AACR2 and a recommendation has been made to revise the provision in a manner that is closer to the IFLA recommendations.

In its additions to names of conferences, the IFLA recommendation prescribes the ISO standard when it is necessary to add more specific dates than year or years. This standard was considered for AACR2 and the final decision was to make no specific instruction but to give the examples in the form of year month day, with the month given as a word.

Form and Structure of Corporate Headings has a number of instructions that do not appear at all in AACR2, although some would be very useful. The fact that the name of a corporate body is recorded in direct order and that a name in an inflected language is given in the nominative case can only be inferred from examples in AACR2. Instructions for the punctuation of qualifiers are more explicit and clearer than those of AACR2, which lacks completely any instruction for the one mark of punctuation that differs from that in the IFLA recommendations. AACR2, in its examples, uses a space colon space to separate two or more distinct qualifiers, while IFLA recommends a space semicolon space. The IFLA recommendations specify that you record the name of a subordinate body in the language it uses, regardless of the language used in the heading for the higher body. This also is a provision that can only be inferred from examples in AACR2.

The IFLA recommendations include provision for an organ that is actually subordinate to one territorial authority but exercises jurisdiction over another territorial authority. AACR2 provides for this situation only in its rules for courts and for governors of dependent and occupied territories.

The latter AACR2 provision cannot exist in the IFLA recommendations. AACR2 provides corporate name headings for government and religious officials. Form and Structure of Corporate Headings does not include such headings, based on Eva Verona's recommendation that works of sovereigns, chiefs of state, popes, etc., be treated as works of personal authorship.

In this comparison of AACR2 and a variety of international standards, I have discussed only their points of difference. I wish to say emphatically that these differences are a minute fraction of the whole. If I had discussed the broad areas of agreement, this paper would have been twice the size of the totality of the documents discussed. To me it seems very near a miracle that AACR2, which is necessarily a compromise among a great many divergent views, agrees so closely with all the ISBDs and with Form and Structure of Corporate Headings, which are themselves compromises among different mixtures of divergent views.

FH:el
May 7, 1981

References

(1) Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules. - 2nd ed., p.vii.
Hereafter cited as AACR2.

(2) ISBD(G), p.vii.

(3) AACR2, 1.1B8, p.19.

(4) ISBD(CM), 1.1.7, p.11

(5) AACR2, 1.0H, p.16-17.

(6) ISBD(G), 1.5, p.8.

(7) ISBD(S), 3.6, p.26.

(8) ISBD(NBM), 2.1.3, p.23.

(9) ISBD(NBM), 5.1.6, p.33

(10) ISBD(G), 8.1, p.22.

Note: References are provided only if the statement was deliberately quoted in the words of the source. Many other statements probably use the original wording simply because it was the best way to express the concept.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Cataloguing

22/CAT/2E

Application of IFLA Recommendations in the French Cataloging Standards

I. Standardization in France

II. Application of ISBDs in the French cataloging standards
by
Françoise FINELLI

III. IFLA Recommendations on the Form and Structure of Corporate Headings and the French Cataloging Rules
by
Geneviève BOISARD

Translated by Robert M. Hiatt
Library of Congress

Ag SIR 2 3 81

I. Standardization in France

1. Organization of Standardization

Standardization in France is complex since interacting are the public authority, a private, specialized association, and, finally, representatives of the professions.

The public authority is the Commissariat à la normalisation, attached to the Ministère de l'industrie et de la recherche.

Nevertheless, the essential role is delegated to the Association française de normalisation. AFNOR is a private association created in 1926 and recognized as a public utility in 1943. It centralizes and coordinates, under the authority and control of the Commissariat à la normalisation, all work on standardization. It is in contact with representatives of the professions who discuss the content of standards; AFNOR coordinating so that the procedures established for developing standards are maintained.

Finally, the third partner is represented by the specialists in the area covered by the standard. For libraries, the Service des bibliothèques of the Ministère des universités contains a Division des études techniques et de la formation which studies particularly the problems of documentation and cataloging.

In addition, the Centre bibliographique national of the Bibliothèque nationale has a Bureau de normalisation responsible for following work in this area at the international level. The Centre bibliographique national is responsible for producing the Bibliographie de la France which provides, for French standards, a vehicle of experimentation and a means of priviledged distribution. Finally, anyone interested can take part in the work as a result of the procedure for developing standards.

2. Procedure for developing standards

Initiative

It is naturally from the user that the initiative for a new standard comes.

With respect to cataloging, we have always worked closely with the work done within the framework of IFLA.

At the same time we have always tried to respond to the needs in areas where there did not yet exist cataloging standards as, for example, videograms.

Preparation of a standard

In conjunction with AFNOR a working group is created to which are appointed persons judged competent in the particular area. In matters of cataloging, the working groups are generally composed of several representatives

of the Bibliothèque nationale, of university libraries as well as public libraries in the Paris region; unfortunately it is often very difficult to get our colleagues outside the area to come. If the standard deals with more specific materials, for example, sound recordings or films, we ask specialists working in agencies dealing with this type of material to participate in the work. Numerous meetings are generally needed before leading to a standard.

Public review

If the standard is completed, it is submitted by AFNOR for public review. The length of public review is between 1 and 3 months. This period allows consultation with colleagues who were unable to participate in the preparation meetings for the standard. After the review period, a meeting to analyze the comments is held in which participate the members of the initial working group and, insofar as possible, the authors of the comments.

Publication

Standards can have several statutory bases: Currently, we have published "officially confirmed" standards. These are subject to a second review among several ministries, then officially confirmed by ministerial regulation and published in the Journal Officiél.

Henceforth, we are thinking of publishing the " registered" standards through decision of the AFNOR director general, which would allow us to reduce the delays.

Finally, for certain materials, we have found it preferable to publish the standards "experimentally" such that revision can be done two years after their appearance.

All standards are published and distributed by AFNOR.

This procedure is very democratic; since, as the result of public review, it allows anyone interested to express his/her opinion. However, it is awkward, and taking into consideration the delays in convening working groups, editing of texts, confirmation or registering, and finally printing, it generally takes a minimum of 1 1/2 years between the beginnings and appearance of a standard. Happily, the application of ISBD, at least at the Bibliothèque nationale, has always preceded the publication of the standards.

II. Application of the ISBDs in the French Cataloging Standards

We will present first a brief history providing the means and dates of implementation of the ISBDs in the French cataloging rules.

We will then make a comparision between the French standards and the ISBDs, in which we will attempt to distinguish two types of differences:

- Refinements made to the ISBDs by the French cataloging standards. These refinements do not belong in international recommendations; but they are useful at the national standards level; they are common to all the standards of description.
- Fundamental modifications made to the ISBDs by the French cataloging standards. These modifications are a function of the type of document described

1. History of the implementation of the ISBDs and of the appearance of the corresponding French standards (See appendix 1)

As a result of the participation of the French on the ISBD working groups, particularly that of Mme Honoré, Mlle Bossuat, Mlle Pelletier, and Mlle Giteau, these texts were quickly implemented at the Bibliothèque nationale; in every case, work began from draft versions before the publication of the definitive text.

ISBD(M)

With respect to monographs, let's recall that the first ISBD was published at the end of 1971. The work of studying the text and training catalogers was done during 1972 so that since January 1973 the entries in the Bibliographie de la France-Livres were created to conform to the ISBD. In 1974 ISBD(M), first standard edition, was published. The work having already been done, the French standard was prepared quickly since it appeared in January 1975. It is this text that was applied until 1980.

However, following the appearance of the revised edition of ISBD(M) in 1978, we have both created a French translation of the international text and revised our cataloging standard for monographs, the new text of which was published in October 1980.

ISBD(S)

With respect to the ISBD(S), the first text was published in 1974. In fact, we worked with the IFLA draft texts during 1973 so that the entries in the Bibliographie de la France-Supplément 1 devoted to serials could be created in accordance with the ISBD(S) beginning January 1974. Simultaneously, a French standard was created.

In 1977 the new ISBD(S) text, first standard edition appeared; the French translation was published during 1978 but, due to administrative delays, the French standard, created at the same time, appeared only in April 1979. It is this text that is actually applied.

ISBD(NBM), ISBD(CM), and ISBD(PM)

With respect to non-book materials, in October 1974 a non-book cataloging committee was created under AFNOR. This committee, divided into two subcommittees, media and graphic materials, comprises seven working groups: sound recordings, microforms, slides, motion pictures, multimedia items and posters and prints to which have been added a working group on printed music and one on cartographic materials.

These working groups, using the provisional version of ISBD(NBM) and for the last group the first drafts of ISBD(CM), created standards which were submitted to AFNOR in June 1975. In two departments of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Département de la musique and the Phonothèque, the training of catalogers was done immediately from these texts. Thus since 1975 the entries in the Bibliographie de la France-Supplément 3, devoted to printed music, were created in conformity with the ISBD. For sound recordings, implementation was in 1976; unfortunately, we do not publish a national bibliography in this area.

Following the publication of ISBD(NBM) in 1977, work was resumed by two working groups, sound recordings and motion pictures, that led to two standard texts that were published, after much administrative delay, in June 1980.

For the ISBD(CM) the international text appeared in 1977. In 1978, entries in the Bibliographie de la France--Supplement 4, devoted to maps and plans, were created in conformity with ISBD(CM). The French translation of the international text was published in 1979 and the French standard appeared in 1981.

For these last three standards, sound recordings, motion pictures, and cartographic materials, we preferred to create experimental standards. After 2 years use they will be reviewed and will be able to obtain registered standards status.

2. Refinements made to the ISBD by the French cataloging standards

These rules have been refined since the publication of the first monographic and serial standards; in fact, they are valid no matter the type of material described and have been incorporated into the standards and issued subsequently, for sound recordings, motion pictures, and cartographic materials.

These developments deal with the rules for transcription of certain elements and the limiting of certain transcribed information when there are many for the same element.

2.1. Rules for transcription of certain elements
Area 1

Title proper

The initial article is retained before the title; the first word following the title begins with a comma.

If the title proper bears a number written in figures, mathematical symbols, signs or fancy graphics, they are, insofar as possible, transcribed

as on the chief source of information; if considered useful, the full form can be given in brackets, in the language of the title.

Conversely, if the title proper bears an abbreviation, initial or acronym, its full form cannot be indicated in the title proper unless it is necessary in speaking the title (ex. St. [Saint]).

Initials are transcribed in capitals, without periods if they are pronouncable in a single word, with periods if they are pronounced as separate letters.

Non-Roman script characters must be romanized according to ISO standards and, where they do not exist, according to the most current French romanization. A romanized title appearing on the chief source is transcribed as a parallel title, but the title romanized by the cataloger is given in brackets following the title in non-Roman characters and is not introduced by punctuation.

Other title information

A certain number of elements (prize awarded the work, slogans or publicity statements, mottos or dedications, etc.) can be omitted so as not to lengthen the entry.

Statement of responsibility

The normal abbreviations of titles or degrees preceding names of authors are transcribed as is; the same statements when they appear in full are abridged.

Generally qualifications and titles that follow the names of authors are omitted, replaced by a comma and ellipses; however, when their presence clarifies the specificity of the material, they are retained.

Statements of function that follow the name of the author are retained if they indicate matters of degree or allow clarification of the corporate author.

Area 4

Publishers

The publisher's name is given in a form as brief as possible that allows unambiguous identification even internationally by omitting statements as Cie, SARL, Ltd, GmbH, etc., that follow the publisher's name.

If the publisher's name is a family name, statements as "édition," "librairie," "production," or "societé," are omitted; only the forename initial is retained; statements as "frères," "fils," "veuve," etc., are retained.

If the commerical name does not bear a family name, the publishing firm's name in its entirety is transcribed using standard abbreviations. Otherwise, the publisher's name can be abridged as long as there is no confusion.

If the commerical name is accompanied by one or more personal names, the commercial name is retained as being more stable.

2.2. Limiting information transcribed

Two cases can be presented: different data for the same element, the same data in several languages.

2.2.1. Presence of several data for the same element
Area 1

Statement of responsibility

If there are more than three persons or bodies performing the same function, the first four names are transcribed, omissions indicated by the ellipses followed by the abbreviation "et al." in brackets.

Area 4

The rules below are valid for all standards except motion pictures which have their own rules (see p. 10).

Place of publication

If the publisher has offices in several cities of the same country and these are stated on the chief source of information, only the most important by typography, or lacking this, the first named, is given.

If a publisher has offices in several cities in different countries and a French city appears after the first three, the first two and the French city are transcribed.

Name of publisher

If an item has several publishers, the principal publisher by typography, or failing this the first, is always transcribed.

If two or three publishers appear on the item, all can be transcribed.

For more than three, the first three are transcribed; however, if a French publisher appears after the first three, the first two and the French publisher are transcribed.

Place of distribution and name of distributor

If the item bears both data pertaining to publication and distribution, the transcription of place of distribution and name of distributor is optional; however, these data are required if the item is imported and bears a French distributor.

2.2.2. Presence of the same data in several languages.

Area 1

Parallel titles

If the chief source of information bears several parallel titles, only the title proper and the first two parallel titles are transcribed; the title in French, if there is one, is always transcribed.

Other title information

If other title information appears on the chief source of information in several languages or scripts, only the other title information in the language or script of the title proper is transcribed.

Statement of responsibility

If the statement of responsibility appears on the chief source in several languages or scripts, only the form corresponding to the title proper and the French form, if there is one, are transcribed.

Area 4

Place of publication

If the place of publication appears in the chief source in several languages or scripts, the form retained is that of the title proper; parallel forms, especially the French form, if it appears in the chief source, can be given.

Name of publisher

Same rule as for place of publication.

3. Fundamental modifications made to the ISBDs by the French cataloging standards

Ever since the preparation of the French cataloging standards, we have adhered to the ISBDs.

For monographs and serials, we have not deviated from ISBD(M) and ISBD(S) except in details.

By contrast, for sound recordings and motion pictures, we have diverged clearly from ISBD(NBM), for certain areas at least.

Finally, for cartographic materials, we have shown absolute faithfulness to ISBD(CM).

3.1. Modification made to ISBD(M) and ISBD(S) by the monographs and serials standards

Area 1

Statement of responsibility

The two standards have introduced the following modifications into the ISBDs:

If several bodies are named, each is separated by a semi-colon even if they perform the same function; the various hierarchical levels of different bodies can thus be distinguished.

This modification is applied in all other standards.

Area 4

Function of publisher or distributor

The statement of function of publisher or distributor is omitted as a distinct element; the information, if needed, is added to the name of the publisher or distributor and placed before this name.

Area 5

Specific material designator and number of physical units

In the monographic standard, we have modified the prescribed punctuation within this element.

Successive pagination within a single volume is separated by a hyphen (comma in ISBD(M)).

The pagination following the specific material designation is preceded by a comma (parentheses in ISBD(M)).

The pagination of different volumes is separated by a comma (comma, semicolon, or parentheses, according to the situation, in ISBD(M)).

Paragraph 9

In the serials standard, we have found it useful to use multilevel cataloging.

3.2 Modifications made to ISBD(NBM) by the sound recordings and motion pictures standards

Source of information

We have expanded the definition of chief source of information since we feel it should include the entire item, that is, for sound recordings the label, container or box, and accompanying material, and for motion pictures, the credits, container, and accompanying items.

Area 1

Statement of responsibility

It is here that we have modified most the spirit of ISBD(NBM) and the ISBDs more generally: in effect, we have introduced a logical order in the statement of responsibility.

Sound recordings

We have subdivided the statement of responsibility into two statements: the author statement after the diagonal slash then the statement after a double diagonal slash.

In the author statement are cited the persons or bodies responsible for the creation of the work, that is, writer or composer whose work is incorporated in the item described, the adaptors, compilers of folk or ethnic music recordings.

In the performer statement are grouped the persons or bodies responsible for the execution of the work, that is, the instrumentalists or vocalists, the orchestras, choirs, and their conductors.

The statement of responsibility bears the name and forename of a person or the name of a body and the function of each in the recording. For authors, the function is the relation with the original work. For the performers the function shows the instrument, type of performance (song), voice range, rôle for dramatic or lyrico-dramatic works. This last statement is given within parentheses after the performer's name or voice range (see appendix 3)

Motion Pictures

For motion pictures we have not subdivided the statement of responsibility, but we have introduced an order in the functions.

Beginning the statement of responsibility is the producer who is considered as principal author.

For co-authors or secondary authors, it is based on the Law of 1957 on Literary and Artistic Property which specifies for cinematographic works the following co-authors: author of the work or of the original idea, author of the filmscript, author of the dialogue, composer of the music. To this list has been added the associate producer for television and the educational or scientific consultant for educational or scientific items. The various co-authors or secondary authors are given in the order of their appearance on the chief source of information. Contrary to the choice made for sound recordings, others responsibile for the production of the work and its technical and artistic execution, particularly performers, appear in the first note called "Credits note."

Area 2

We have not retained the edition area in the sound recordings or motion picture standards. This area is, therefore, omitted.

Area 4

In the motion pictures standard we have subdivided the imprint area into three subareas corresponding to the following functions: production, distribution, and order. Each subarea includes four ISBD elements with the prescribed punctuation: place, name, date, function (this last element is given at the end of the subarea).

Place

For the production function, if there are several places, each place must be transcribed; by contrast, for the distribution and order functions, only the first place must be transcribed.

Name

When the item is produced in association with several producing companies, the name of each is given; if it is distributed by several distributors, only the French distributor is given; if it can be ordered from several dealers, each is given.

Date

Only the production date is mandatory; the transcription of distributor and order dates is optional.

Area 5

For sound recordings, we have tried to reduce the entries by indicating the physical characteristics only when they differ from standard items.

Other physical characteristics (element 5.2)

We have incorporated into the standard tables of standard characteristics for discs (speed, type of recording, type of cut, groove, width, and number of channels) and cassette and cartridge tapes (speed, tracks, and channels).

Dimensions of item and carrier (element 5.3)

The standard provides standardized widths for reel, cassette, and cartridge tapes, as well as standardized sizes of cassettes and cartridges.

Only those characteristics not conforming to the standards are given in the entries.

4. Conclusion

As one can see, we have been overall faithful to the ISBDs.

Nevertheless, there are several elements that we have used without modifying them in our standards but which appear to us to present problems. These are the edition and series areas.

Area 2

The edition area presents problems in all texts.

For serials, it appears that the distinction between sections, given in the title and statement of responsibility area, and editions, given in the edition area, is sometimes difficult to make, particularly for sections or editions for a particular category of users. These two ideas must be more clearly defined.

For monographs, it seems that those categories defined for serials have been applied to monographs. This extension of the edition statement, which is not explicit in the ISBD(M) but appears in the examples, does not appear to apply to monographic treatment.

For non-books, sound recordings, and motion pictures, we prefer not to use the edition area rather than risking using it incorrectly.

It appears then that, for all ISBDs, the edition area must be defined more precisely.

Area 6

The series area also presents a problem in all ISBDs.

The difficulty comes from the fact that in area 6 the title proper of the series as it appears on the item is given. It often happens that this title differs from the title used in the entry established for the series as a serial and used as the collecting title, that is, the key title.

We propose then that the key title of the series be added in a note whenever it differs from the title proper given in the series area.

Finally, a more general criticism that could be made is the length of entries that often contain redundant information.

Thus, if a serial entry is examined, in the majority of cases, it can be seen that there is a repetition of information relative to the title and date. In effect according to ISBD(S) the title proper is given in area 1 and the key title in area 8; if the discription is filed under the title heading, and more precisely key title as we do for the Bibliographie de la France, the same information is repeated twice and often three times. Also, there is, in the majority of cases, redundancy between the dates given in the numeration area and the publication dates given in the imprint area; to these dates are added those of the holdings that are generally carried on library cards.

Some similar points of repetition of information could be made in various entries prepared according to other ISBDs; this redundancy hinders the clarity and readability of the entries. Nevertheless, on the whole the application of the ISBDs in the French cataloging standards has been positive.

It has introduced more exactness in cataloging. Each type of information having been defined, the cataloger's work habits are more careful and exact. The quality of cataloging has been improved.

In retrospect, one can only be struck by the facility with which the ISBDs have been adopted. The preceding cataloging rules were nevertheless very different since they prescribed absolute adherence to the title page, but habits were quickly changed. It is true that, headings aside, the interfiling of records prepared according to old and new standards present no problems. The modification of our cataloging standards relative to headings and particularly corporate headings, will certainly be more difficult.

III IFLA Recommendations on the Form and Structure of Corporate Headings and the French Cataloging Standards

The English edition of the recommendations appeared in 1980. The French edition appeared in May 1981, but the application of the recommendations in the immediate future at the Bibliothèque nationale is not foreseen. In effect, the use of these recommendations by the French national bibliography presupposes three conditions:

- Revision of national standards in establishing corporate headings.
- Automating the corporate authority file.
- Preparation of the Bibliothèque nationale cards which come from the entries appearing in the Bibliographie de la France.

1. Revision of AFNOR standards

1.1. Comparison of AFNOR standards with the IFLA recommendations

The IFLA recommendations differ greatly from AFNOR standard Z 44-060, choice of headings: corporate authors, of which the latest edition dates from 1955.

The IFLA recommendations were established for a current bibliography and in the framework of universal bibliographic control.

Nevertheless, they often follow essentially pragmatic considerations as if it were more important to ease the burden of a busy cataloger than to rely on research that only the national bibliographic agency can do.

Standard Z 44-060 was prepared for retrospective catalogs (although it can be used as well for the current national bibliography) at a time when each cataloger dealt with works from all countries. However, it relies in a number of cases on legal criteria for the choice of heading; this presupposes a knowledge of organizations that only the national bibliographic agency can really have.

1 and 2 Definition of a corporate body

This definition, which doesn't exist in the AFNOR standard, is very useful. It will avoid deviations leading to a misuse of the idea of corporate author for informal organizations having no organized existence.

3. Language

Usage the same for both.

4. Different forms of name

The AFNOR standard has always recommended the official name of a body, with the idea that it is less subject to variation than the current name. IFLA recommends the use of the current name as it appears on the publications.

Likewise, to facilitate the user's research in a retrospective catalog, the AFNOR standard recommends grouping together different names of an organization if there was no change in structure.

Inversely, and with an eye to current bibliography, IFLA calls for the use of different successive names whether or not there's a change in organization.

7. Qualifications

The AFNOR standard adds to the name of a body the city in which it has its headquarters.

The IFLA recommendations provide geographic qualifications for identification and they could be different levels: country, region, city.

It appears to us desirable to adopt IFLA's point of view.

10.2. Name of country

French usage has been to invert the name of a territorial authority bearing a geographic term in adjectival form in order to avoid giving importance to the nonsignificant terms. The IFLA recommendations are to use the geographic names without inversions.

15. Subordinate bodies

In the AFNOR standard the choice of direct entry vs. subheading for a subordinate body rests largely on legal criteria.

Also faculties, institutes, or research centers are given as subheadings of the university to which they are dependant.

According to the IFLA recommendation, they must be entered directly as long as various institutes of the same name do not coexist in the same city.

20-22. Bodies subordinate to a territorial authority

In the IFLA recommendations the treatment as an organ or not of a territorial authority depends on its name when there is doubt.

In French usage this treatment depends on its function; we consider that it is the rôle of the national bibliographic agency to know this.

On the other hand, French usage is to ignore the administrative term in subheadings because it is subject to frequent change and the filing by significant term allows easier searches. IFLA advocates subheadings of organs without inversion.

25-28. Conferences

The treatment of conferences recommended by IFLA is already that advocated by the AFNOR standard.

However, usage at the Bibliothèque nationale is to group together diplomatic conferences under a uniform heading which allows chronological filing, allowing ease of retrieval.

29-34. Religious bodies

The rules drafted by IFLA for the Catholic Church do not conform to French usage, and they appear contradictory insofar as regional and local divisions do not have the same treatment. The organization of each church must be taken into account in creating the heading.

1.2. Standards revision

As explained above the revision procedure for French standards is long since it must be done by a working group composed of representatives from various types of libraries and the final document must be submitted for public review before being officially confirmed.

This review could not begin until the third quarter of 1981 since it depends on the French edition of the IFLA recommendations.

The appearance of the French standard cannot be foreseen before the end of 1982.

2. Automating the authority file of corporate headings

As was stated above the adoption of IFLA recommendations and the abandonment of ignoring administrative terms such as Ministère, Secrétariat d'État, Direction, Service, Bureau involves a major change in the structure and filing of headings, principally of headings of territorial authorities.

Given the peculiarities of the French administration and the very frequent changes of a Secrétariat d'État to a Ministère and vice versa, of a Direction générale to a Direction, of a Bureau to a Service or vice versa, it will be necessary to be able to search not on the exact title of an administrative "organ" but on the characteristic words of its name. This can be effected easily only by permuted indexes resulting from automation, the alphabetical filing of entries having only little interest.

3. Preparation of Bibliothèque nationale cards

The use of ISBD could be introduced without difficulty because the change in the order of presentation of the elements of an entry did not disturb the interfiling of entries.

It has then been possible to have entries coexist in both manual and printed catalogs that were prepared according to different principles.

By contrast, the change in the structure of headings has considerably greater consequences. It is impossible to have coexisting in the same file two different headings for the same organization. The number of manual cards prohibits correcting headings and the data base of the Bibliographie de la France has not been organized in such a manner as to control the headings independent of the bibliographic entries.

It contains around 150,000 records that cannot be corrected one-by-one.

The Bibliothèque nationale can then adopt new forms of headings only when beginning a new card file for a new portion of its catalog. It is apparent that in the general automation framework for the catalog, the control of the bibliographic entries will be disassociated from the control of headings and that these latter will be generated by an automated authority file that will certainly be built by taking account of the IFLA recommendations.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Cataloguing

48/CAT/4E

ISBDs in RAK

by
Irmgard BOUVIER
Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany
formerly: Deutsche Bibliothek,
Zentrale Redaktions- und Koordinierungsstelle

ISBDs in RAK

When in the following paper the acronym "RAK" is mentioned, the authorized edition of the German cataloguing code "Regeln für die Alphabetische Katalogisierung" [Rules for alphabetical cataloguing] is meant which was published in 1977 by Dr. Ludwig Reichert Verlag, Wiesbaden.

For many reasons, these new cataloguing rules had become necessary. The "Instruktionen für die alphabetischen Kataloge in preußischen Bibliotheken (PI)" [Instructions for alphabetic catalogues in Prussian libraries] (1st ed. 1899, 2nd ed. 1908) which had been used until then, did not satisfy any more the requirements of our time; i.e. to comply with the modern forms and titles of publications and to adapt as far as possible to international cataloguing practice. Furthermore, on acoount of electronic data processing a more precise treatment of title statements had become necessary.

In general the PI had taken into account the form of titles of the 18th and 19th century and especially complied with classical-philological conceptions of title statements. Coporate bodies which were gaining more and more importance were only in very small numbers included in the bibliographic description of an item but not provided for by the rules as entries in catalogues. Also headings for names of persons did not comply with the current usage. Besides, for the user of today the order of the titles in the catalogue, especially the titles of anonymous works following grammatical principles, was far too complicated. This cataloguing practice was leading into international isolation.

Over the years, there had been several international initiatives towards harmonization of cataloguing rules. From October 9th till 18th, 1961 an International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP) took place in Paris, organized by the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) and by Unesco. Not form and selection of the elements for the bibliographic description of a work were being discussed but rather the statement of principles for entries in the catalogue. At this conference the German delegation accepted the use of corporate bodies and the filing after the given sequence of words (mechanical order). By this the necessity of a change in the previous German cataloguing rules had become obvious.

1(6)

The "Kommission für Alphabetische Katalogisierung" which had been established by the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare in 1962, undertook the task of drafting new cataloguing rules in accordance with international practice. A partial draft with provisions for corporate headings and a fixed order in the given sequence of words which had met with approval in Paris, was published in 1965 as a first result of this work.

At about the same time, after several discussions between delegates of the commissions of FRG and GDR as well as of the Austrian Commission on Nominal Cataloguing, it was decided to establish common cataloguing rules for the German-speaking countries. In cooperation with the working groups of the GDR and Austria first drafts were composed. From time to time also a delegate of the Swiss National Library, Bern, and of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Luxemburg took part at the meetings.

For many years the work of the commission of the VDB was financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft which did not mean, however, that the members could perform this difficult task on a full-time basis.

A considerable delay in finishing the rules was caused by the question whether the ISBD should be taken as a basis for RAK or not. In the meantime intensive international discussions on alphabetic cataloguing had started. At a meeting of cataloguing experts in Copenhagen (International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts, IMCE) from August 22nd till 26th, 1969, during which the Paris recommendations of 1961 were being specified, it was decided to recommend a separation of the rules for description from the rules for entry and heading. It had become obvious that, despite of international recommendations, it would not be possible at the present time to achieve a uniform treatment of headings for personal names, corporate bodies, and of the titles in the cataloguing codes of the different countries. Therefore, at least the descriptive part of the title entry for an item which cannot contain different statements in one country should be identical.

The recommendation of a standardized sequence for the elements of the bibliographic description and a prescribed punctuation within this description, found reflection in the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD).

This ISBD, initially drafted for monographs, was accepted as a basis for RAK. This decision had far reaching consequences for the structure of RAK, especially for the general rules; so far the conception had been prevailing not to separate the descriptive elements from the filing elements.

Since the international work was proceeding parallel to the drafting of RAK, adaptations were necessary from time to time and the final publication of RAK was delayed considerably.

On recommendation of a DFG colloquy in Munich, a "Zentrale Redaktions- und Koordinierungsstelle zur Einführung der Regeln für die Alphabetische Katalogisierung (RAK) in den Bibliotheken der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" [central editorial and coordinating office for the introduction of the RAK in libraries of the Federal Republic of Germany] was established with assistance of the DFG; its manageress undertook the final drafting of RAK. RAK was published before the first edition of ISBD(M) which, being the first published ISBD, was taken as a general basis for RAK.

The different publishing dates, however, have led to some differences at some points; decisions had to be made in advance. An important difference is the treatment of serials which in accordance with ISBD(M) are being described in RAK in the same way as monographs. When RAK was published, the ISBD(S) had not been drafted yet. Besides, most members of the commissions involved were of the opinion that both forms of publication should be treated in the same way.

Furthermore, it should be pointed out, that any alterations made in ISBD(G) and in the revised edition of ISBD(M) in comparison with the first edition of ISBD(M) could not be considered in RAK any more. This concerns first of all the number of areas and the designation of some of these areas. It became obvious during the drafting of the different ISBDs for specific types of material, e.g. ISBD(S), ISBD(CM), ISBD(NBM) and their framework, the ISBD(G), that for the description of certain items the introduction of a new area was necessary for material specific statements which could not be assigned to any other area of the existing ISBDs. These statements do not apply to all types of material. For this purpose a third area was provided - following the edition statement - and called "Material (or type of publication) specific

area" which is used in the ISBD(S) as Numbering area, in ISBD(CM) as Mathematical data area and in ISBD(PM) as Printed music specific area. Also the designations of some areas proved not comprehensive enough and were not always appropriate, should they be used for the description of all types of material. This applies to the following areas and their designations which in RAK still are in accordance with ISBD(M), 1st edition:

Title and statement of responsibility area	RAK= Sachtitel- und Verfasserangabe (Title and statement of authorship area)
Publication, distribution, etc. area	RAK= Erscheinungsvermerk (Imprint area)
Physical description area	RAK= Kollationsvermerk (Collation area)
Standard number (or alternative) and terms of availability area	RAK= ISBN bzw. ISSN und Key title, Einbandart, Preisangabe (ISBN, binding and price area)

Also the newly introduced General material designation and Specific material designation are - for the above mentioned reasons - not contained in RAK.

The consideration of the ISBD in RAK is clearly shown by the classification of the bibliographic description in areas and elements and by the following provisions:

1) exact transcription of the title page including misprints etc.

2) designation of principal sources of information in a prescribed order of preference

3) order of the elements which are essential for the bibliographic description irrespective of their position in the publication.

4) prescribed new punctuation, preceding an area or an element with spaces, used formally only for distinct separation

5) definition of the title proper especially in the following cases:
where a statement of authorship, name of publisher or other information is linguistically an integral part of the title proper, it is transcribed as such
alternative titles are treated as part of the title proper
when a title page bears the titles of two or more works grammatically linked, they are treated as one title.

6) definition of the parallel title as an own title and not to be treated as other title information

7) the use of the abbreviations "[s.l.]" and "[s.n.]" when a place of publication or name of a publisher is not known; use of the preceding abbreviation "i.e." for corrections of misprints in the item

8) statement of an - eventually approximate - date of publication, always given

9) notes qualifying and amplifying the formal description where the rules for such description do not allow certain information to be included; they should be categorized in terms of the areas of the ISBD

10) description for multi-volume publications (multi-level description) including the description of the separate parts of the multi-volume publication at several levels. This practice is being applied in Germany already for a long time.

Other differences between RAK and ISBD are:

Some of the provisions for punctuation in the description of an item

When the title page bears the title of two or more individual works by the same author and without collective title for the item

In the series area: the preceding punctuation of the statement of sub-series; the statement of the ISSN of which the item is a part.

It is not necessary to mention here details of all differences between RAK and ISBD but I want to emphasize that the most important principles of the ISBD have been observed in the RAK which means that all entries following RAK correspond with the primary purpose of the ISBD: to aid international communication of bibliographical information.

The recommendation of the ISBD that it is the responsibility of the national bibliographic agency in each country to create the definitive description for each publication issued in that country containing all the elements set out in the ISBD insofar as the information is applicable to the publication being described, while other cataloguing agencies, libraries etc. may select which elements they include in their descriptions, provided that the elements selected are given in the order and with the prescribed punctuation of the ISBD, is also contained in the RAK (provisions for optional statements).

However, these numerous provisions for optional statements have caused different interpretations by German libraries with the result of different entries. Regional network systems and data exchange in general have made a uniform practice more and more desirable and necessary: the provisions for optional statements had to be made more precisely to aid also other necessities namely the elaboration of data schemes and the development of uniform programs.

On account of these problems a revision of RAK had become necessary and the Kommission für Alphabetische Katalogisierung was authorized by the Deutsche Bibliotheksinstitut and by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft to elaborate a revised cataloguing code which can be used by all scientific libraries in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1980, the Kommission für Alphabetische Katalogisierung submitted a draft with the title: "Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken, RAK-WB", published by Deutsches Bibliotheksinstitut, Berlin. The final edition will be published next year. A corresponding draft for public libraries is still under discussion.

Also in RAK-WB the principles of the ISBD which were incorporated in the first edition of RAK are still contained. This more precise cataloguing code (RAK-WB) might even be a first step towards the minimum (essential) elements of the ISBD, planned by the IFLA Standing Committee on Cataloguing and by the IFLA International office for UBC.

The RAK codes for non-book material, cartographic materials etc. will also be based on the special ISBDs, however, in order to correspond with RAK some (small) differences between the ISBDs and the special RAK codes will be unavoidable. An example is the special RAK code for cataloguing of printed music and musical sound recordings (RAK-Musik). It was elaborated by a subcommittee for cataloguing printed and recorded music of the Kommission für Alphabetische Katalogisierung and published in 1981 as a preprint by the Deutsche Bibliotheksinstitut, Berlin.

Last not least I want to mention that most of the experts working on RAK and the special RAK codes have been and still are members of the working groups of the ISBD Program, which means that on one side a comprehensive consideration of ISBD in RAK was supported and on the other side also the results of discussions about problems of RAK could find consideration in the ISBD.

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Cataloguing

46/CAT/3E

Comparison of the USSR rules of bibliographic description with ISBDs and the new IFLA recommendations for corporate headings

by
O. I. BABKINA
Head of the Department of Cataloguing,
Candidate of Geographic Sciences
N. I. GERASIMOVA
I. S. DUDNIK
Department of Cataloguing
The USSR State Lenin Library
Moscow USSR

O.I.Babkina,N.I.Gerasimova, I.S.Dudnik

COMPARISON OF THE USSR RULES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION WITH ISBDs AND THE NEW IFLA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORPORATE HEADINGS

(REPORT)

The extensive development of exchange of scientific and technical information has given rise to the elaboration of international rules of bibliographic description the main principles of which are stated in ISBDs.

The USSR State standards forming the system of standards on information, bibliography and publishing activities have been worked out with due regard for the recommendations of ISBDs and introduced on a large scale. These are the following standards on bibliographic description: GOST[x] 7.1-76„Bibliographic Description of Printed Publications" covering descriptions of books, serials and technical documentation; GOST 7.18-79 "Bibliographic Description of Cartographic Materials"; GOST 7.16-79 "Bibliographic Description of Printed Music". Draft standards on bibliographic description of graphic materials and other non-book materials are beeing developed. Besides, the above mentioned standards concerning the description of indiviaudl items of printed publications have provided recommendations for the description of their component parts and for bibliographic references.

The standards on bibliographic description have been supplemented by GOST 7.11-78 "Abbreviations of Words and Word Combinations in Foreign European Languages in the Bibliographic De-

---

[x] GOST - the abbreviation of Gosudarstvennyj standart (State standard).

scription of Printed Publications" and GOST 7.I2-77 "Abreviation of Russian Words and Word Combinations in the Bibliographic Description of Printed publications" as well as a number of republican standards of abbreviation of words in the other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The above-stated system of standards has also incorporated GOST 7.4-77 "The Imprint Data in the Publishing Production" ensuring compatibility of the physical make-up with the bibliographic description of printed publications.

At present all the standards have been introduced into the practical work of libraries, bibliographic and information centres.

The work on the development and introduction of standards has been headed by the USSR Cataloguing Committee. Under its leadership there have also been worked out a number of methodological guides commenting the standards and designed to promote their inculcation. At present these publications are being translated from Russian into the other languages of the USSR peoples with due regard for specific physical make-up and language peculiarities; and they are to incorporate examples of description of publications in the languages of the USSR peoples.

The development and inculcation of this set of standards in short space of time has become possible owing to the availability in the USSR of the code of rules of bibliographic description close to the international ones.

The guiding principles of the state standards on bibliographic description and of the new code of rules which is beeing prepared by the USSR Cataloguing Committee have no disagreement

with those of the ISBD provisions. The Soviet rules of bibliographic description fully coincide with the international recommendations relative to the set, arrangement and sequence of elements in the bibliographic description. At the same time one can observe some differences caused by the following:

- The soviet rules have a broader sphere of application, i.e.they are applied to all the types of bibliographic information produced by libraries, bibliographic and information institutions, editorial boards and publishing houses;

- The soviet rules cover a wider range of types of publications (e.g.special types of technical documentation);

- The soviet rules concern different types of descriptions including description of component parts, bibliographic references, bibliography in the book and bibliography at the end of the article.

Having accepted all the names of the areas and elements used in ISBD , while translating, we used terms and conceptions more corresponding to the norms of the Russian language and promoting better comprehension of these terms.

The differences from ISBDs are listed below with short explanatory notes.

The list has incorporated no particular differences which are to be brought into line with ISBDs within the next few years during the regular revision of GOSTs and development of the soviet rules of bibliographic description.

3(I2)

Differences from ISBD(M)

Compulsory and optional elements (0.3.2)

The wider sphere of application of the USSR rules of bibliographic description has caused a more rigid definition of the minimum number of elements required for any type of bibliographic description designed for different types of bibliographic information.

This minimum ammount of information ensuring identification of the publication is reduced to the following set of compulsory elements: title proper, statements of responsibility, edition statement, place of publication, name of publisher, date of publication, number of pages, ISBN.

The higher is the level of bibliographic information, the more complex are its purposes and tasks and the wider optional elements are used.

In describing printed publications for national bibliographies and in the international exchange of bibliographic information full descriptions comprising both compulsory and optional elements are used.

The Set of Elements of Description (0.3.2)

We have slightly reduced the number of elements of description, for example:

- the optional element "General material designation" (I.2) is not used;

- such elements as "Additional edition statement" (2.4) and "Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc." (4.3) are not used as independent elements of description though these statements form part of other elements of these areas;

The statement of the number of copies in an impression is transferred from Note area (7.6.2) to the ISBN area (8), as in our opinion, this statement provides additional information on the terms of availability of the printed publication.

Abbreviation of Words in Bibliographic Descriptions (0.7)

In contrast to ISBD (M) the soviet rules recommend a wider use of abbreviation of words according to the national GOSTs and the International Standard ISO 832 (which is being revised at present).

Abbreviations are used in all the areas and elements of description except title proper. Abbreviations are not allowed if they bring to different interpretations of the abbreviated words.

Title and Statement of Responsibility Area (I)

The main difference is connected with the distribution of information among the elements of this area. In particular it concerns the distribution of statement of responsibility and other title information. In contrast to ISBD(M) the information on the activity of a person or corporate body is given in the element "Statement of responsibility" only in the presense either of its name, or words, or designations replacing it (for example, the words "a group of authors", "a group of persons" etc, as well as cryptonyms and asterrisks).

We think that such a solution of the problem more corresponds to the concept "Statement of responsibility".

5(I2)

Publication, Distribution, etc.Area (4)

There are differences in the form of recording the statement of place of publication (4.I). This statement in our rules is given in the nominative case, as this form of physical make-up of the publication is recommended by GOST 7.4-77 "The Imprint Data in the Publishing Production". The rules include an alternative rule allowing to follow the ISBDs recommendations in describing some foreign publications.

There are also differences in the rules of recording incorrect dates of publications (4.4.3). Striving for more reliable bibliographic information about the publication we give the correct date of publication followed by the incorrect one enclosed in square brackets.

This rule corresponds to the ISBD's recommendations on recording the statement of ISBN (8.I.4).

Note Area (7)

The main difference in this area is the use of the punctuation mark between separate notes. In contrast to ISBD(M) in the soviet rules point, space, dash, space (.-) separating each note, are replaced by a point. This is accounted for by the fact that according to ISBDs this punctuation mark (point, space, dash, space) is used to separate areas and therefore its use within the area seems inexpedient.It would be more appropriate to use semi-colon (;) which separates similar statements within one area in ISBD(M).

Differences from ISBD(S)

Compulsory and optional elements (0.3.2)

The number of compulsory elements have been reduced to a set of minimum ammount of information ensuring identification of the publication. They include: title proper, statement of responsibility (in the case of a generic title), place of publication, dates of publication, ISSN.

The Set of Elements of Description (0.3.2)

For some differences in the set of elements of description see the section of this report concerning the differences from ISBD(M) 2.4, 4.3 and 7.6.2.

The sections "Specification of volumes, issues etc." and "Indexes and supplements" which can be regarded as parts of a multi-level description are more detailed in the soviet rules in contrast to ISBD(S). These sections (not abailable in ISBD(S)) are required for descriptions for national bibliographies and catalogues of large libraries.

Differences from ISBD (CM)

Compulsory and optional elements (0.3.2)

Both in the rules of description of books and those of cartographic materials there are fewer compulsory elements than in ISBD(CM). They include: title proper, edition statement, numeral and vertical scale (for relief maps), place of publication, name of publisher, date of publication, number of leaves (pages, numbers of maps etc.), International Standard Cartographic Number (or its equivalent).

Such elements of description as "General material designation" (I.2) and "Statement of function of publisher, distributor, etc" (4.3) are not used. The element "Specific material designation" (5.I) is not used as an independent element as this information can be given in other elements of description, for example in the Title and statement of responsibility area or in the Note area. The statement of the number of copies in an impression is transferred into the Standard number area.

Publication, distribution, etc. area (4)

There are differences in the form of recording the statement of place of publication (4.I.5) and the incorrect date of publication of the cartographic material (4.4.3) which are similar to the differences outlined in the section of the report concerning the differences from ISBD(M).

Note area (7)

In the soviet rules it is allowed to give the contents notes outside the areas of bibliographic description, i.e. after the International Standard Number area. This is done when listing conventional designations or maps in atlases, a great number of additional maps and insets as well as other additional materials given on the map such as tables, texts etc. This rule is primarily designed for library catalogues.

Differences from the IFLA Recommendations "Form and Structure of Corporate Headings"

Description of publications of institutions and organizations under their names is one of the principles of the soviet theory and practice of bibliographic description.

At the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (Paris,I96I) the soviet experts made a report on the scope of use of corporate entries and gave the definition of the concept "corporate author".

The acknowledgement of corporate authorship equally with the authorship of individuals has been widely reflected in the soviet standards, rules, methodological guides and other publications concerning the problems of bibliographic description and is being used in bibliographic descriptions for the state bibliography and catalogues of the soviet libraries.

The standardization of the text of bibliographic description prompted by the development of the international exchange of bibliographic information raised the problem of the development of international recommendations on form and structure of corporate headings.

The USSR Cataloguing Committee's representative, as a member of the Working group, took part in the work on these recommendations.

On the whole, the soviet rules coincide with the IFLA recommendations on corporate headings; there are only a number of differences concerning the recommendations on individual items.

I. Name of a State (Country) (IO.I)

In contrast to the IFLA Recommendations, according to the soviet rules the heading for a state is recorded in the form given for cataloguing purposes by the country itself. This is in line with the principles stated in the decisions of the International Conference (Paris, I96I) and settled in the reference list "List of Uniform Headings for Higher Legislative and Ministerial Bodies in European Countries" (2 nd ed.rev., London, I979). In

the soviet practice this principle is also applied to the names of other territorial authorities.

2. Form and Order in the Name of a Corporate Body (5)

In accordance with the soviet rules the name of a corporate body in the heading as a rule is given in the official form and in the order that appears in the publication, with the following exceptions:

a) Names of corporate bodies of the same type having typical names (normally in inverted commas) are given in the heading in the inverted form, for example, the names of the firm "Melodia" and publishing house "Kniga" are given in the heading in the following way: "Melodia", firm; "Kniga", publishing house.

b) If the name of a territorial authority forms part of a corporate name the uniform heading should begin (due to the language peculiarities) with the geographic name in adjectival form, for example:

o n t h e p u b l i c a t i o n :

The Respublican Scientific and Technical Library of the Kazakh SSR

i n t h e u n i f o r m h e a d i n g :

Kazakh Respublican Scientific and Technical Library.

This technique enables the user to easy identify the required corporate body among others of the same type and facilitates the arrangement of these corporate bodies into complexes in alphabetic catalogues and other alphabetic rows.

c) The peculiarities of the soviet state structure are reflected in the names of corporate bodies of our country. Almost all of them incorporate the term "state" that is normally ommitted in uniform headings.

Order of Qualifiers Added to the Names of Conferences (26)

At present, in our opinion, there are insignificant differences in the order of qualifiers added to the names of conferences. In the revision of our rules they are to be upgraded to meet the IFLA international recommendations.

The level of the development of the IFLA documents (ISBDs and Recommendations on Form and Structure of Corporate Headings) that have been analyzed in this report corresponds to the current international demands to the bibliographic description and reflects the methods and practical work of the most advanced (from the cataloguing point of view) countries. The forthcoming revision of ISBDs will apparently not lead to changes of the main provisions, however it will be made with due regard for the notes and suggestions from different countries and thus it will more and more strengthen the international character of these documents regulating bibliographic description.

Unification and standardization of bibliographic description widely used in different spheres of scientific information will remain one of the main directions of the activity of the USSR Cataloguing Committee, which has been reflected in the general long-term plan of its work and which has been part of the state plan of standardization of the USSR.

Standardization of bibliographic description will further be implemented with due regard for international recommendations and will be directed to the development of the exchange of bibliographic information among different countries.

It will promote further expansion of international business contacts which is in line with the peace-loving policy of our country reaffirmed at the 26th CPSU Congress.

I2(I2)

Зак. № 4256 экз.
Государственная библиотека СССР имени В. И. Ленина
Отдел микрофотокопирования

CHINESE MARC FORMAT FOR BOOKS

BY

Lucy Te-Chu Lee
and others

Introduction

The Library Automation Planning Committee was established by the Library Association of Taipei in cooperation with the Central Library in 1980, to improve library and information services, and to keep in step with the needs of libraries in local and international enviornments. By current demand the library automation project was formed under the auspices of LAPC in May 1980, to study related library problems and to carry out cooperative ventures with the purpose of accomplishing the following objectives:

1) to develop the Chinese MARC Format, within the constraint of international requirements, as the standard for cataloging Chinese publications;
2) through joint efforts to organize a data processing system for improving technical and information services of Chinese language materials;
3) to create a data base for Chinese publications and to introduce databases from overseas to meet local research needs, and
4) to establish a national information network to further the advancement of academic research and development.

Since the Chinese MARC Format is the essence of library automation, the Chinese MARC Working Group (CMWG) was formed by the Committee in May 1980. The Group has been assigned the following tasks: 1) to design a Chinese MARC format which meets international requirements, in order to facilitate data processing of Chinese materials and 2) to promote international resource sharing and exchange.

In the course of designing a format structure to be acceptable internationally, attempts have been made to take into consideration every possible method for the data processing of Chinese materials in libraries. In addition, UNMARC (Universal MARC Format, 1980 edition, IFLA) and the Library of Congress MARC II Format have been thoroughly studies and compared. Through the cooperative endeavor of the Group, a desirable format for Chinese publications has now been worked out. The next phase of our task will be aimed at designing a format structure for non-book materials.

Principle, Purpose and Scope

The guiding principle in developing a format for Chinese publications is to achieve a structure that would have a wide applicability to all types of bibliographic data in the Chinese language. From the very beginning, the Group has agreed that the lay-out of the format has to be hospitable to all kinds of bibliographic information for all forms of Chinese imprints and related records. Meanwhile, the Group has considered it of the same priority to develop a format which could be utilized in

a wide variety of computers to manipulate machine-readable cataloging records. Regardless of the form of Chinese materials received in a given library, it is anticipated the Chinese MARC would be able to provide a format necessary for processing.

Inevitably the UNMARC and Library of Congress MARC II Format have consulted from time to time. The UNMARC format has been recommended as a medium for recording informa-

tion in roman alphabet; nevertheless, the primary purpose of UNIMARC is to facilitate the international exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form between national bibliographic agencies. As a result of these considerations, the Group has opted to model Chinese MARC on the UNIMARC format, while incorporating certain modifications to adjust to the current local requirements.

The ultimate objective of Chinese MARC is to facilitate the processing of Chinese language materials with computers for regional and international information exchange and sharing.

3. Characteristics

In order to achieve the goal for international information exchange, consideration has been given to various standards, such as ISO—2709 (Documentation—Format for Bibliographic Information Interchange on Magnetic Tape, 1973, and revised 1980) for record structure, ISO—3166 Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries, the Library of Congress Revised List of Languages and Language Codes for various languages and so on . . . .

Special attention has also been given to the needs of a non-Chinese speaking environment: major fields are designed in such a way that could be recorded and searched in Chinese, English, or Wade-Giles transliteration. They are, for instance, title proper, statement of intellectual responsibility, physical description, series, subject, etc.

The character set used for the Chinese MARC is prescribed by the Chinese Character Code for Information Interchange (CCCII), which is formed with the 7-bit code and is based on ISO—646 (7-bit Coded Character Set for Information Processing Interchange) and ISO—2022 (Code Extension Techniques for use with the ISO — 7-bit Coded Character Set). Reservation of space for future expansion of encoded data has been prepared. There is sufficient coding room for more than at least 50 thousand Chinese characters in various forms. In addition, it provides many options for selecting a filing system for Chinese characters, with which data files may be arranged according to a predetermined sequence or method.

For full description of bibliographic records in the Chinese language, it is essential to follow the Chinese Cataloging Rules (CCR), which has just been partially completed in 1981, and which conforms, to a large extent, to ISBDs (International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions) and AACR 2 (Anglo-American Cataloging Rules, Second edition, 1978) principles.

The Wade-Giles romanization is used in the Chinese MARC as the standard transliteration for its bibliographic records.

Special features and major characteristics of UNIMARC, such as the consistant meaning of coded data values, subfield identifiers, etc. are retained in Chinese MARC.

Also, Chinese MARC format is definitely machine independent.

4. Comparison Between Chinese MARC and UNIMARC

The CCR follows the basic framework of ISBDs; however, the characteristics of Chinese materials and the tradition of Chinese bibliography dictate the pattern for CCR, which in reality has departed to a certain degree from ISBDs. Consequently, additions and changes are necessary for Chinese MARC to reflect all these features.

Figure 1 shows the tag relationhip between Chinese MARC and UNIMARC.

Figure 2 List of Tags, Indicators and Subfields being added to/modified for Chinese MARC.

In summary, the major modifications in Chinese MARC are as follows:

1) Add subfield indentifier "$r" to fields 200, 225 and 5xx. This identifier marks title proper, series title, variant titles, and related titles accessible by romanization. There is likely to be such a need in libraries located in the United States and Europe, whereas "$r" may not be a necessity for local libraries where the likelihood of accessing a bibliographic record by transliteration would be at minimum.

2) Add subfield identifier "$u" to fields 3xx for libraries which use cataloging rules other than CCR to record notes in Chinese, English, or romanization.

3) Subfield identifier "$s" is assigned in fields 600,700,701, and 702 to identify the dynastic era during which a Chinese individual lived either in the Ch'ing dynasty or earlier. The association of a personal name with the name of a dynasty when he lived is a long observed tradition in Chinese scholarship.

4) Some undefined indicators employed in UNIMARC have been assigned new functions in Chinese MARC to offer flexibility in the format, e.g., indicators in Field 215 (Physical description) and Field 225 (Series).

5) To make them compatible with CCR, some fields found in UNIMARC are not used in Chinese MARC, e.g., Field 501 (Collective Uniform Title), Field 503 (Uniform Conventional Headings). However, they are reserved in Chinese MARC with an asterisk (*) for libraries adopting other cataloging rules.

6) Field 770—792 are added to record names is roman alphabet and fields 700—722 are exclusively for names in Chinese characters. These changes make personal and corporated authors accesible both by Chinese and roman alphahets.

7) Add subfied identifiers to Field 805 (Local Accession Number and Call Number) to record detailed information related to individual libraries' holdings, e.g., $ a for Agency Code, $ b for sublocation, $c for Accession Number in the library and so on.

5. Present Activitis and Accomplishment

The Group set for itself the herculean task of completing within eight months (from May 1980 to January 1981) the design of Chinese MARC format for books and computer program requirements for testing and implementation purposes.

The Format and the publication of Chinese MARC Format for Books were announced during the First International Workshop on Chinese Library Automation (IWCLA) in Taipei in Feburary 1981, and drew wide attention in library and information circles, both domestic and foreign. Many valuable suggestions and opinions on the improvement of Chinese MARC were offered. Immediately after the workshop the Group began to revise and modify the format, and the second edition of Chinese MARC Format for Books was published in July, 1981.

At the present time 1100 records have been carefully selected from the Bibliography of C.L. the L.C. National Union Catalog, and the catalog of the University Library holdings, for input into the Chinese MARC data bases. With this data base

one can perform the following operations:

1) Computer produced Bibliography (Figure 3)
2) Computer produced catalog cards (Figure 4)
3) On-line display of Chinese bibliographic records in three forms:—
   a. Chinese MARC Bibliographic Record (Figure 5)
   b. Chinese MARC Bibliographic Entries (Figure 6)
   c. Chinese MARC Card Form
4) On-line update and search functions:
   a. On-line input
   b. On-line update
   c. On-line delete and modify
   d. On-line searching bibliographic information

6. Future Development

Although through cooperative efforts, the Chinese MARC format for books has finally materialized, its counter-part for non-book publications has yet to be fully developed. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the Chinese MARC will be employed as the sole standard for Chinese language materials regardless of their type or format. As for the future development of Chinese MARC, it is expected to be carried out within the first two stages of the three phases.

The first phase: Beginning from 1981, the Group has been inputting, in Chinese MARC format, the newly acquired titles of the CL to a special file on computer with the anticipation that it will grow to be a data base for bibliographic control. Presently seven large academic and public libraries have agreed to participate in the same program by taking corresponding measures from April 1981. Each of them will utilize the records found in the Chinese MARC data base, add data information as required, evaluate the usefulness of all data obtained, and report to the Group their assessment, which may be considered as the basis for future improvement. This operation can also help to pave the way for further cooperation among libraries.

Meanwhile, the Group will be involved in implementing the goal for constructing Chinese MARC format for non-book materials. As reports come in from various participating libraries, further modification and improvement of the format will be executed.

The second phase: The first distribution of catalog cards based on the Chinese MARC format is to begin in Jan. 1982 by the Bibliographic Center of the CL. The first test tape is scheduled to be mailed in 1982. In addition, more participants will be invited to cope with the complex goal of setting up a national library network. Also during this period, plans are being made to convert retrospective records.

Along with the setting up of the data base of Chinese materials, the computerization for materials in Western languages (including books and non-books) will be conducted. At the present time, the computerization of western books is now being experimented with by several local libraries. But the ultimate objective in this respect is nation-wide unification and standardization.

The third phase: Preparations for the establishment of the national information network will

one can perform the following operations:

1) Computer produced Bibliography (Figure 3)
2) Computer produced catalog cards (Figure 4)
3) On-line display of Chinese bibliographic records in three forms:—
   a. Chinese MARC Bibliographic Record (Figure 5)
   b. Chinese MARC Bibliographic Entries (Figure 6)
   c. Chinese MARC Card Form
4) On-line update and search functions:
   a. On-line input
   b. On-line update
   c. On-line delete and modify
   d. On-line searching bibliographic information

6. Future Development

Although through cooperative efforts, the Chinese MARC format for books has finally materialized, its counter-part for non-book publications has yet to be fully developed. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that the Chinese MARC will be employed as the sole standard for Chinese language materials regardless of their type or format. As for the future development of Chinese MARC, it is expected to be carried out within the first two stages of the three phases.

The first phase: Beginning from 1981, the Group has been inputting, in Chinese MARC format, the newly acquired titles of the C.C. to a special file on computer with the anticipation that it will grow to be a data base for bibliographic control. Presently seven large academic and public libraries have agreed to participate in the same program by taking corresponding measures from April 1981. Each of them will utilize the records found in the Chinese MARC data base, add data information as required, evaluate the usefulness of all data obtained, and report to the Group their assessment, which may be considered as the basis for future improvement. This operation can also help to pave the way for further cooperation among libraries.

Meanwhile, the Group will be involved in implementing the goal for constructing Chinese MARC format for non-book materials. As reports come in from various participating libraries, further modification and improvement of the format will be executed.

The second phase: The first distribution of catalog cards based on the Chinese MARC format is to begin in Jan. 1982 by the Bibliographic Center of the C.C. The first test tape is scheduled to be mailed in 1982. In addition, more participants will be invited to cope with the complex goal of setting up a national library network. Also during this period, plans are being made to convert retrospective records.

Along with the setting up of the data base of Chinese materials, the computerization for materials in Western languages (including books and non-books) will be conducted. At the present time, the computerization of western books is now being experimented with by several local libraries. But the ultimate objective in this respect is nation-wide unification and standardization.

The third phase: Preparations for the establishment of the national information network will

be made after the completion of the tasks in the first and second phases. Starting from 1983, all libraries and institutions in this country will be welcome to take part in this cooperative project for a national library automation system. Accordingly, the Committee will take the responsibility of selecting the most suitable systems for achieving the objectives of the automation project.

IN CONCLUSION, the accomplishment of the Chinese MARC is not merely a success in providing a uniform standard for the processing of publications in the Chinese language, but also an achievement in enabling Chinese libraries to participate in the communication with information service systems world-wide.

Figure 1. Tag Relationship between Chinese MARC and UNIMARC

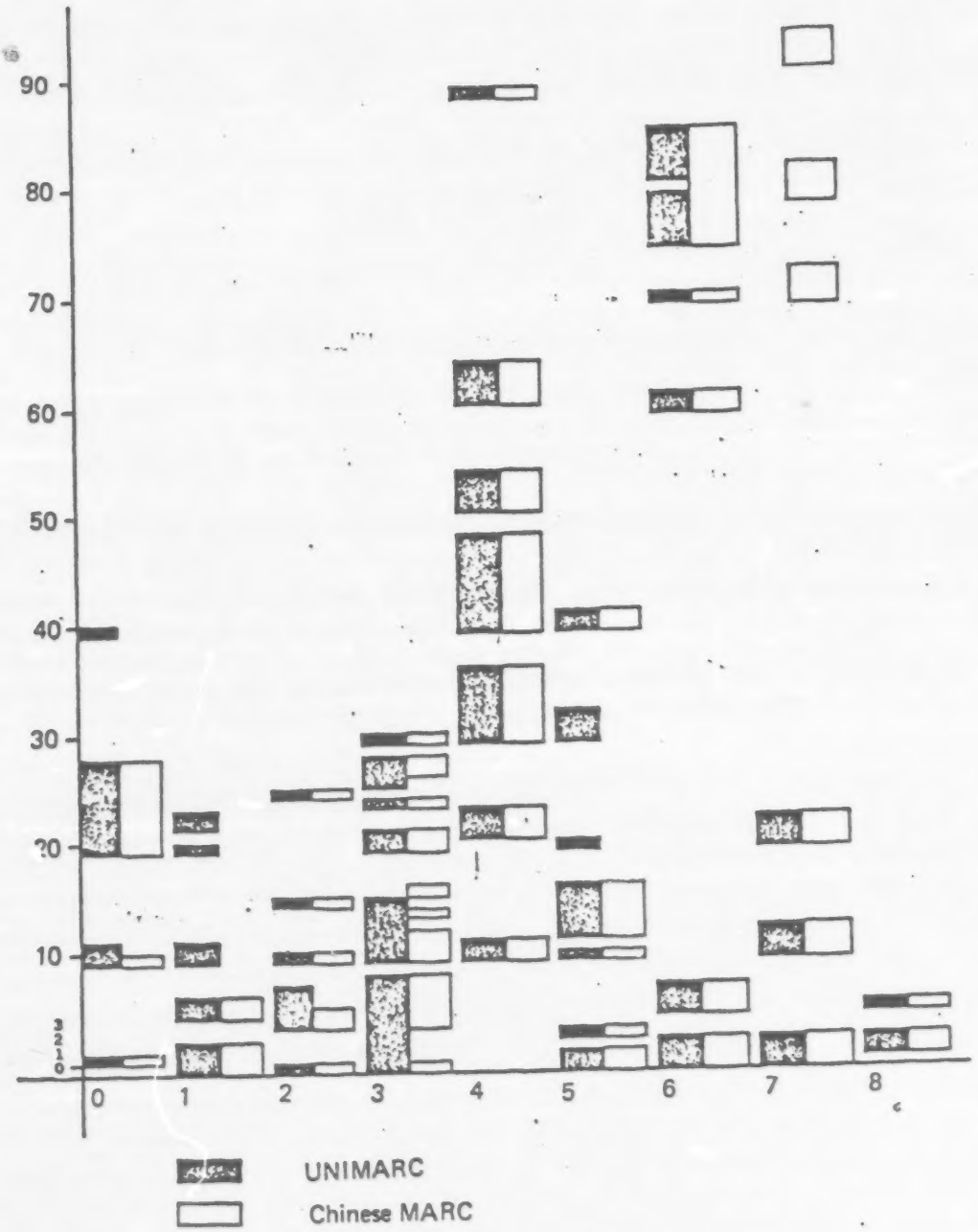


Figure 2. List of Tags, Indicators, and Subfields being added to/modified for Chinese MARC

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield Code	Subfield Comment	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2			
200	V	N					Title and Statement of Responsibility
					p	N	Number of Chüan (卷)
					r	R	Romanization of title proper
215	V	R					Physical Description
			0				For library uses Chinese Cataloging Rules
			1				For library uses other cataloging rules
225	V	R					Series
				0			Make added entry for series in Chinese
				1			Make added entry for series in romanization
				2			No series added entry
				3			Make added entry for series in Chinese and romanization
					r	N	Romanization of series title
300	V	R					General Note
					u	N	United languages
302	V	R					Notes Pertaining to Coded Information
					u	N	United languages
304	V	R					Notes Pertaining to Title and Statement of Responsibility
					u	N	United languages
305	V	R					Notes Pertaining to Edition and Bibliographic History
							United languages
306	V	R					Notes Pertaining to Publication, Distribution, etc.
					u	N	United languages

V = Variable R = Repeatable N = Not Repeatable

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield Code	Subfield Comment	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2			
307	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Physical Description United languages
308	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Series United languages
310	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Binding and Availability United languages
311	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Linking Fields United languages
312	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Related Titles United languages
314	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Intellectual Responsibility United languages
316	V	R			u	N	Notes Pertaining to Number of Chüan United languages
320	V	R			u	N	Bibliography, Index, Appendix Note United languages
321	V	R			u	N	Availability of Indexes and Abstracts Note United languages
324	V	N			u	N	Facsimile Note United languages
327	V	R		0 1			Contents Note Chinese Other languages
328	V	R			u	N	Dissertation (Thesis) Note United languages

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield Code	Subfield Comment	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2			
330	V	R			u	N	Summary or Abstract Note United languages
332	V	R			u	N	Copy Being Described and Library's Holdings United languages
500	V	R		2			Uniform Title Title is in Chinese but not used as a primary entry
510	V	R			r	N	Parallel Title Proper Romanization of title
512	V	R			r	N	Cover Title Romanization of title
513	V	R			r	N	Added Title-page Title Romanization of title
514	V	R			r	N	Caption Title Romanization of title
515	V	R			r	N	Running Title Romanization of title
516	V	R			r	N	Spine Title Romanization of title
517	V	R			r	N	Other Variant Titles Romanization of title
541	V	R			r	N	Translated Title Supplied by Cataloger Romanization of translated title
600	V	R			s	N	Personal Name Used as Subject Dynasty

10.

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield	Subfield	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2	Code	Comment	
681	V	R					Chinese Classification Scheme
					a	N	Chinese class number
					b	N	Book number
700	V	N					Personal Name-Primary Intellectual Responsibility
					s	N	Dynasty
701	V	R					Personal Name-Alternative Intellectual Responsibility
					s	N	Dynasty
702	V	R					Personal Name-Secondary Intellectual Responsibility
					s	N	Dynasty
770	V	N					Personal Name in Roman Alphabet-Primary Intellectual Responsibility
			0				Name entered under forename
			1				Name entered under surname
					a	N	Entry element
					b	N	Part of name other than entry
					c	R	Additions to name other than dates
					f	N	Dates
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
771	V	R					Personal Name in Roman Alphabet-Alternative Intellectual Responsibility
			0				Name entered under forename
			1				Name enterde under surname
					a	N	Entry element
					b	N	Part of name other than entry
					c	R	Additions to name other than dates
					f	N	Dates
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function

11.

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield	Subfield	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2	Code	Comment	
772	V	R					Personal Name in Roman Alphabet-Secondary Intellectual Responsibility
			0				Name entered under forename
			1				Name entered under surname
					a	N	Entry element
					b	N	Part of name other than entry
					c	R	Additions to name other than dates
					f	N	Dates
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
780	V	N					Corporate Body Name in Roman Alphabet-Primary Intellectual Responsibility
			0				Corporate name
			1				Meeting
				0			Name in inverted form
				1			Name entered under place or jurisdiction
				2			Name entered under name in direct order
					a	N	Entry element
					b	R	Subdivision (or name if entered under place)
					c	R	Addition to name or qualifier
					d	N	Number of meeting
					e	N	Location of meeting
					f	N	Date of meeting
					g	N	Inverted element
					h	R	Part of name other than entry element and inverted element
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
781	V	R					Corporate Body Name in Roman Alphabet-Alternative Intellectual Responsibility
			0				Corporate name
			1				Meeting
				0			Name in inverted form
				1			Name entered under place or jurisdiction
				2			Name entered under name in direct order

12.

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield	Subfield	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2	Code	Comment	
					a	N	Enltry element
					b	R	Subdivision (or name if entered under place
					c	R	Addition to name or qualifier
					d	N	Number of meeting
					e	N	Location of meeting
					f	N	Date of meeting
					g	N	Inverted element
					h	R	Part of name other than entry element and inverted element
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
782	V	R					Corporate Body Name in Roman Alphabet-Secondary Intellectual Responsibility
			0				Corporate name
			1				Meeting
				0			Name in inverted form
				1			Name entered under place or jurisdiction
				2			Name entered under name in direct order
					a	N	Entry element
					b	R	Subidivision (or name if entered under place)
					c	R	Addition to name or qualifier
					d	N	Number of meeting
					e	N	Location of meeting
					f	N	Date of meeting
					g	N	Inverted element
					h	R	Part of name other than entry element and inverted element.
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
790	V	N					Family Name in Roman Alphabet-Primary Intellectual Responsibility
					a	N	Entry element
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function

13.

Tag	Field		Indicator		Subfield	Subfield	Name of Field, Indicator, or Subfield Code
	Length	Comment	1	2	Code	Comment	
791	V	R					Family Name in Roman Alphabet-Alternative Intellectual Responsibility
					a	N	Entry element
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
792	V	R					Family Name in Roman Alphabet-Secondary Intellectual Responsibility
					a	N	Entry element
					3	N	Authority record number
					4	R	Designation of function
805	V	R					Local Accession Number and Call Number
					a	N	Agency Code
					b	R	Sublocation
					c	R	Accession number
					d	N	Class number
					e	N	Book number
					f	N	Cataloger
					p	N	Prefix

14.

Fig. 3. Computer produced Bibliography

植物奇觀／何豐吉撰．--宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮：華大出版社，民國66年〔1977〕
５４面：彩圖版；21公分．--（彩色植物叢書）
新台幣１００元
I.何豐吉

370/8754

人類遺傳學概論／武光東，王昇同撰．--臺北市：臺灣商務印書館，民國68年〔1979〕
〔6〕１５６面：圖表；19公分．--（國民醫藥衛生叢書）
新台幣３４元
I.武光東　I.王昇

391.7/8367

家庭護理／周照芳等撰．--臺北市：健康世界雜誌社，民國68年〔1979〕
１７４面：圖表．--（健康世界叢書；１７）
新台幣６０元
I.周照芳　I.叢書

410.8/8965 v.17

生活與健康／惠施撰．--臺北市：惠施出版社，民國68年〔1979〕
〔8〕１６３面：表；19公分．--（惠施叢書；7）
新台幣５５元
I.惠施

411/834

心靈福至／練思忠編．--高雄市：劉毅文，民國68年〔1979〕
〔１０〕１９６面：圖表；19公分
新台幣５０元
I.練思忠

411.1/8944

臺灣省的防癆工作／臺灣省防癆局編．--臺北市：該局，民國66年〔1977〕
〔5〕８２面：圖表；21公分
防癆局十週年紀念（民國５６年至６５年）
I.臺灣省防癆局

412.44/8484

張氏醫通／（清）張璐撰．--新竹市：金蘭書局，民國65年〔1976〕
2冊：圖；22公分
張璐字路玉
新台幣３５０元（精）
I.張璐

413/774 65

藥用植物學 -Pharmaceutical botany ／甘偉松編．--5版．--臺北縣新店鎮：國立中國醫藥研究所，民國66年〔1977〕
〔１４〕６９９面：圖版，彩圖版５２葉，圖表；21公分
新台幣５００元（精）
I.甘偉松

414.1/8473 66

復健醫學概要／陸以仁撰．--臺北市：臺灣商務印書館，民國68年〔1979〕
〔4〕，１５７面：圖表；19公分．--（國民醫藥衛生叢書）
新台幣３４元
I.陸以仁

418.9/8448

團體膳食管理／蘇尚毅撰．--臺北市：撰者，民國68年〔1979〕
〔4〕１５７面：圖表；27公分
新台幣１６０元
I.蘇尚毅

427/8856

合作農業推廣學 -Co-operative extension work ：簡稱農業推廣學／吳恪元撰．--臺北市：中國農業推廣學會，民國49年〔1960〕

Figure 4. Computer Produced Catalog Card

418.9
8446
488178
中圖

復健醫學概要／陸以仁撰．--臺北市：臺灣商務印書館，民國68年〔1979〕
〔4〕-，１５７面：圖表；19公分．--（國民醫藥衛生叢書）
新台幣３４元

I.陸以仁

	欄號	分欄
Local Accession and Call Number →	805	$a 中圖 $d418.9$e8446$c488178
Title and Statement of Responsibility →	200	$a 復健醫學概要 $f 陸以仁撰
Imprint →	210	$a 台北市 $c 台灣商務印書館 $d 民國 68 年〔1979〕
Collation →	215	$a 〔4〕，157 面 $c 圖書 $d19 公分
Series →	225	$a 國民醫藥衛生叢書
Price →	010	$d 新台幣 34 元
Author →	700	$a 陸 $b 以仁

QL556 Ch'en, Wei-sou.
.T29C493 (Ta tzu jan ti wu chi)
大自然的舞姬：臺灣的蝴蝶世界／〔作者陳維壽〕.--臺初版.--臺北市：白雲文化事業公司，民國66年〔1977〕
128 p.: ill.(some col.) ; 22 cm.-- (錦繡系列；1)
Series romanized: Chin hsiu hsi lieh.
新台幣200元

1. Butterflies--Taiwan I. Title.

○

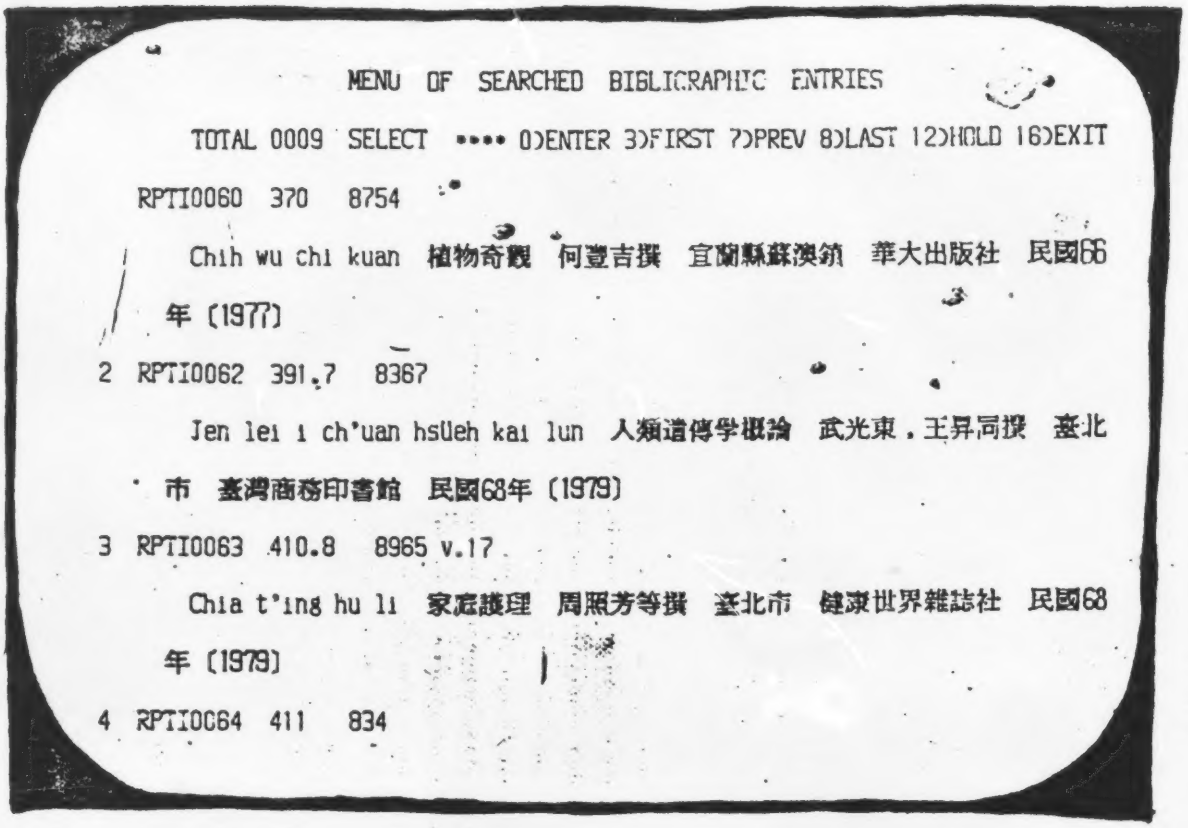
	Tag	Subfield
Local Accession and Call Number →	805	$dQL556.T29$eC493
Personal Name in Roman Alphabet - Primary Intellectual Responsibility →	770	$aCh'en,$b wei-sou,
Title and Statement of Responsibility →	200	$rTa tzu jan ti wa chi
	200	$a 大自然的舞姬 $e 台灣的蝴蝶世界 $f 〔作者陳維壽〕
Edition Statement →	205	$a 台初版
Imprint →	210	$a 台北市 $c 白雲文化事業公司 $d 民國 66 年〔1977〕
Collation →	215	$a128p.$cill.(some col.)$d22 cm.
Series →	225	$a 錦繡系列 $v1
Notes Pertaining to Series →	308	$uSeries romanized: Chin hsiu hsi lieh.
Price →	010	$d 新台幣 200 元
Subject →	606	$a Butterflies $yTaiwan

Figure 5. Chinese MARC Bibliographic Record

```
                    MENU OF SEARCHED BIBLIGRAPHIC RECORD

        Menu3 0015 0)NEXT 3)FIRST 7)PREV 8)LAST 16)EXIT    SELECT **

 1  001          Sysid: RPTI0069 Rec Status: n Imp-code: amC
 2  100     $a   Dt Ent:1980|008 Type Pdate 1: d  Date 1: 1979 Lan: chi
 3  105     $a   Ill: a  Conf: 0  Fest: 0  Lit code: y  Bio code: y
 4  200 1   $afr  $A腹健醫学概要 $A陸以仁撰 $Fu chien i hsüeh kai yao
 5  210     $acd  $A臺北市 $A臺灣商務印書館 $A民國68年 (1979)
 6  215 0   $acd  $A〔4〕, 157面 $A圖表 $A19公分
 7  215 1   $acd  $A[4], 157 p. $Aill. $A19 cm.
 8  225 22  $a    $A國民醫藥衛生叢書
 9  3C8     $u    $Series romanized: Kuo min i yao wei cheng ts'ung shu.
10  010     $d    $A新台幣３４元
```

```
                    MENU OF SEARCHED BIBLIGRAPHIC RECORD

        Menu3 0015 0)NEXT 3)FIRST 7)PREV 8)LAST 16)EXIT    SELECT **

11  700 1   $a4   $A陸以仁 $A撰
12  700 1   $ab   $ALu, $AI-jen
13  681     $ab   $A418.9 $A8446
14  102     $a    $ACW
15  805     $acdeb $A中圖 $A418.9 $A8446 $A4 $A488178
```

Figure 6. Chinese MARC Bibliographic Entries



MENU OF SEARCHED BIBLIOGRAPHIC ENTRIES

TOTAL 0009 SELECT •••• 0)ENTER 3)FIRST 7)PREV 8)LAST 12)HOLD 16)EXIT

RPTI0060 370 8754

Chih wu chi kuan 植物奇觀 何豐吉撰 宜蘭縣蘇澳鎮 華大出版社 民國66年 (1977)

2 RPTI0062 391.7 8367

Jen lei i ch'uan hsüeh kai lun 人類遺傳學概論 武光東，王昇同撰 臺北市 臺灣商務印書館 民國68年 (1979)

3 RPTI0063 410.8 8965 v.17

Chia t'ing hu li 家庭護理 周照芳等撰 臺北市 健康世界雜誌社 民國68年 (1979)

4 RPTI0064 411 834

IFLA Council 1981

DIVISION: Bibliographic Control

SECTION: Classification and subject cataloguing

67/CLAS/1E

Classification in German libraries

by
Günther Pflug
director general of the Deutsche Bibliothek
Frankfurt, Federal Republik of Germany

Subject classification has a long tradition in German academic libraries. During the 19th century all important libraries developed classification systems. Some of them were highly estimated and published like the systems developed for Darmstadt from Schleyermacher and for Halle from Hartwig. But in contrast to the historical development in the anglo-american countries no system became dominant for all or, at least, to a larger group of libraries. At the end of the 19th century each library had its own system which was based on principles being incomparable to those of the other libraries.

The great movement of the UDC enforced by Otlet and Lacomplet had nearly no influence on the classification in the universal libraries of Germany. The translation of this classification into German and the elaboration of the famous fourth edition during the first decades of this century remained in the hands of the documentalists and was running completely outside of the professional library world. So only in special libraries this systems found a wider distribution. The only academic library accepting the UDC in the early time was the library of the Technical University in Aix la Chapelle.

After the First World War the subject classification became subject of a long and heavy discussion. A group of progressive librarians was in favour of another form of subject classification: the alphabetical catalogue of subject headings.

At this time only few libraries decided to stop the old system of subject classification on the base of a local classification scheme and to start a new system of subject headings. But some libraries accepted the new form as a supplementary library service in addition to the existing subject cataloguing.

At this time another important development appeared. Until the end of the First World War it was undiscussed common opinion that the classified catalogues have to serve at the same time at shelvelists. The classifying and the shelving of books were traditionally linked since the second half of the 18th century.

Two problems enforced the development of solving these two functions. The linking of shelving and subject classification had the disadvantage that a title needs one and only one right place. Secondary aspects of the book which can be respected by a secondary catalogue entry in card catalogues cannot find attention in shelving because the physical object can stay only in one place. Therefore, German librarians decided generally to dissolve the unity of subject classification and shelving. The further reason was that German academic libraries had increasing space problems in their stacks. And as the German libraries had a close stack tradition with only few exceptions for academic staff members the decision to change the shelving system into numerus currens systems was not so difficult. At the starting point of this development appeared the famous article of Georg Leyh "Das Dogma der systematischen Aufstellung" The Dogma of the Systematic Arrangement in Shelving.

This shows that the stack problems were more oppressive than the catalogue problems. During the next library generation the question of subject classification seems to be solved. Each library had its own system which was independent from the shelving so that each aspect of a book could easily be regarded by a special entry.

But the discussion about advantages and disadvantages of systematic or subject heading catalogues once started rested not without influence at the development of the classification. Two special developments tried to unify the advantages of these forms of subject classification. The first was the decision of the Deutsche Bücherei to use for the National Bibliography a system of very general terms which were arranged alphabetically, but to arrange the titles under these general terms by a systematical order. This system of an alphabetical arrangement with systematical sub-arrangements did not find any succession in Germany, even the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig is continuing this system until today in their catalogues and bibliographies.

Quite another way was walked on by Hanns W. Eppelsheimer. He developed first in Darmstadt, then in Mainz, and finally after the Second World War in Frankfurt, a new form of subject catalogue, having some systematical arrangements for the large sciences level,

mostly for formal groups but an alphabethical arrangement for the level of special monographs. As an example, the physics has up to 90 sub-groups for handbooks, textbooks, table books and historical treatments, objective disciplines like mathematics for physics etc. while special titles like light scattering at the surfaces will be arranged alphabetically under scattering or light scattering in a special group. This system found a wider distribution between German libraries after the last World War.

Some new impulses proceeded from the wave of foundation of new universities during the 60th and 70th of this century. In 1962 existed in the Federal Republic of Germany 24 universities, today we have more than 60 and all these universities were established with big new libraries, some of them today with more than a million volumes. The most important characteristic of these new academic libraries is, however, that they are organizationally oriented to the anglo-american library tradition mainly in respect of open shelve tradition. This development awakened between German librarians a new interest in systems combining classification with shelving necessities. But no library tried to tie on the anglo-american tradition of Dewey or the Library of Congress classification. So, during the last two decades we had the construction of numerous systems, partly very simple, partly highly sophisticated, mostly developed for a single library, but sometimes adapted by some other newly founded libraries, for instance the system of Regensburg or the common scheme for North Rhine Westphalia.

But even this is looking like a renaissance of an old 19th century tradition, the librarians of the new universities did not forget the historical development and did not expect the solution of all problems by this decision. Most of them distinguished the problem of shelving from the tasks of subject classification. Even in the case the books had to be shelved systematically, there was a nearly common opinion that the books on the shelves could not be arranged in such a specialized system as the title entries had it to be in a systematic catalogue. At the shelves it is necessary to offer a larger survey so that broader groups are optimal. In the catalogue the reverse procedure is requested, a highly sophisticated, very specialized arrangement in order to precise the answers on requests

and to reduce noise. Therefore, most of the librarians decided to build up beside the shelf lists independent classified catalogues and these catalogues have normally the form of subject heading catalogues.

So, we have, at the moment, a general tendency to an alphabetical arrangement in the subject classification and this trend corresponds with the general development in documentation. All big electronic data bases all over the world are using similar systems and by the way in which these data bases are finding their places also in the libraries, the process of amalgamation between these two branches of subject classification in the library and documentation world will accelerate.

It might be mentioned as a characteristic fact, that the German standard organization, the DIN, has developed until now only a standard for coordinated classification.

Nevertheless, beside these developments there were during this century some efforts made for a common classification scheme to be accepted by all libraries. Here we have to distinguish the situation in public and in academic libraries.

After the Second World War, during the time when anglo-american public library tradition was generally accepted by the German public libraries, a special systematic was elaborated under the name "Allgemeine Systematik für Büchereien" (General Systematic for Public Libraries). This systematic is far away from the principles of the Dewey classification. There are 22 main classes with up to 5 sub-divisions. This classification is mainly as shelving system but it serves at the same time as a catalogue system.

With the growth of the holdings of the public libraries this classification became too narrow during the last decade, and an enlargement has been discussed for some years. Until today no generally accepted new edition is elaborated. But some large public libraries enlarged the ASB for their own purposes and mainly the enlarged versions of Duisburg or Hannover found a wider distribution amongst public libraries.

The academic libraries did not have a similar successful development. In two attacks, the academic libraries tried to elaborate a common classification scheme. The first step took place at the end of 30th of this century. The German Library Association founded a relevant committee. But the premature death of its chairman and at least the beginning of the Second World War set these efforts an unsuccessful end.

25 years later a second initiative was taken up by a group of librarians and documentalists under the leadership of Rolf Kluth. This group proposed to develop a common classification scheme for libraries of all types and sizes as well as for documentation purposes. The name of this classification should be "Einheitsklassifikation" (Unified Classification). The German Library Association established a committee to develop this classification, the Federal Government was willing to finance this initiative. But after two years of work, after the presentation of the first parts developed, there was a general feeling amongst German librarians that it is impossible to establish a quite new system beside the two systems which are internationally introduced, i.e. Dewey and UDC. This hesitation was strengthened by the fact, that the Deutsche Bibliothek, producing the National Bibliography was enforced by UNESCO and IFLA to use for the National Bibliography only one of these two classifications internationally accepted.

So the tendency for the future in German libraries is clear: the development of subject catalogues with a alphabetical arrangement of subject headings.

But this is only a general tendency and not yet a program as long as no general rules for such catalogues are developed. The German librarians needed nearly 30 years to establish new rules for the alphabetic cataloguing substituting the old Prussian Instructions. Now this task is almost finished. The new task is the development of rules for subject classification. A new committee has been established 2 years ago, and I hope that we will not have to wait once more 30 years until we shall be able to use these new rules for subject classification.

The Deutsche Bibliothek, as national library, is using this form of subject classification since its foundation after the Second World War in succession of the tradition of the Deutsche Bücherei. But experiences and modern theories of subject classification had manifold influence in this development. Two main tendencies can be mentioned. First, the linking of the headings by relators and secondly, the fixation of the terms by the development of thesauries. Both steps which transformed the old subject catalogue to a modern instrument of information retrieval have not yet reached their aim. But the Deutsche Bibliothek is enforced to that development by the fact, that all titles since 1966 are subject of an electronic data base which demands more precise sophisticated principles.